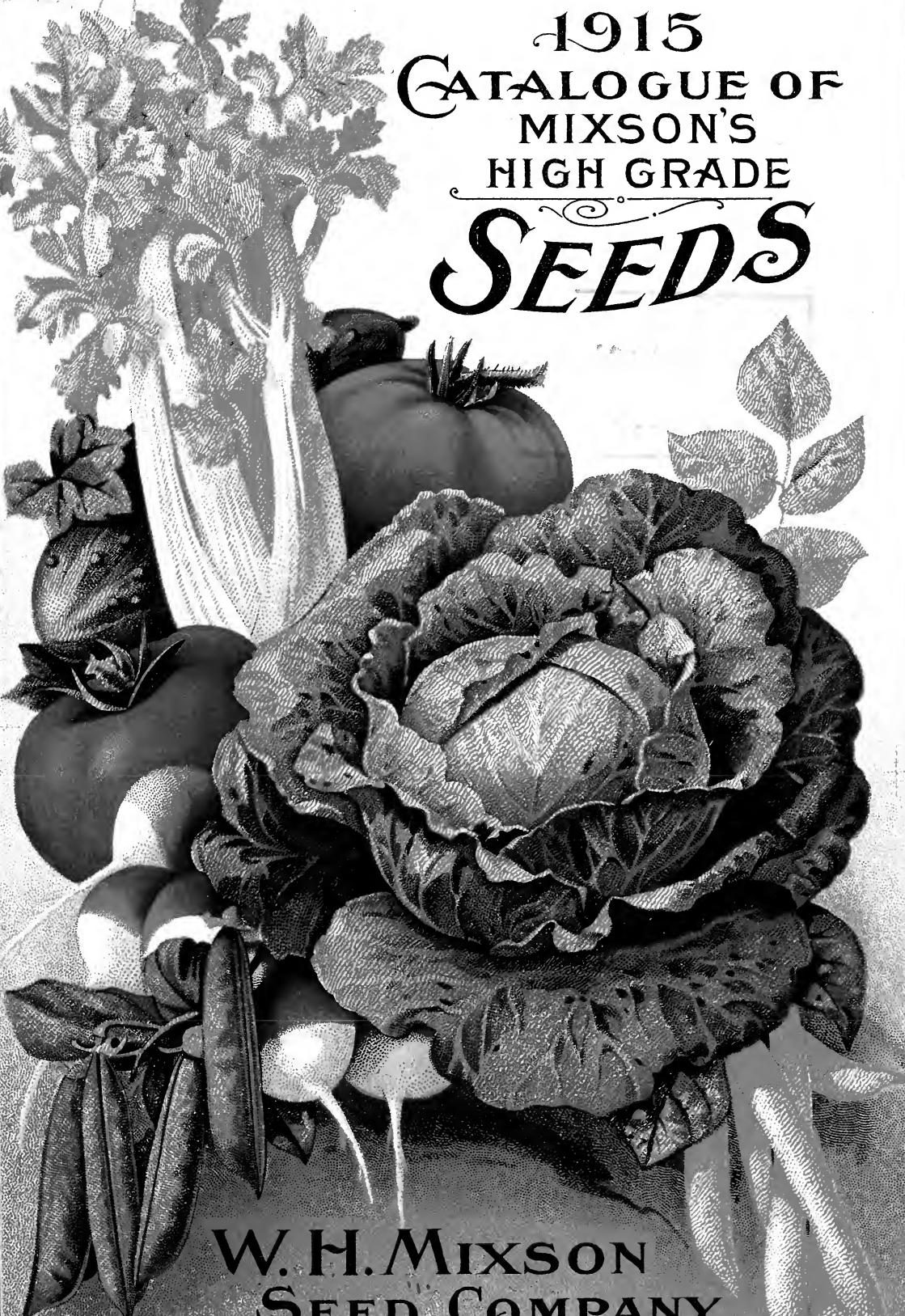


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1915
CATALOGUE OF
MIXSON'S
HIGH GRADE
SEEDS



W. H. MIXSON
SEED COMPANY

CHARLESTON, S. C.

A Word to Our Patrons

WE desire to thank all our patrons for the business given us during the past year. Our trade has increased wonderfully, and this is to us the best evidence that Mixson's Seeds and our methods of doing business have pleased them.

Tremendous changes are being made in all things agricultural in the South. Owing to the poor price of Cotton the acreage usually devoted to this crop will be greatly curtailed, and a great deal of Grain and Hay products will be grown. Even though Cotton should get to its former figures, as no doubt it will, a large acreage in these other crops will continue to be planted, for in the meantime we will have found out that they are really profitable crops.

Owing to this change in farming conditions, we have made large preparations to strengthen our Field and Farm Seed Department. Our stocks will be full, and at the same time will be the very best obtainable. Our methods of testing for purity and germination insure you high-grade seeds only, and this is the principle on which we have built our business. The South Carolina Seed and Inspection Act, which has just gone into effect, places certain standards on all Agricultural Seeds, and in order to sell them they must come up to this standard. Dealers in other States do not have to, as this State cannot interfere with Interstate Commerce. But we do. **Buy from us and be protected.**

We will hope to see orders from our old customers again, but if you have not used Mixson's Seeds before, we ask for a trial, and feel sure they will please you.

We wish all our friends and patrons a Prosperous Year.

W. H. MIXSON SEED COMPANY.

L. HARRY MIXSON,
Manager.

How to Order

USE ORDER SHEET ON PAGE 32

TERMS.—Our terms are **Cash with Order.** If, however, you prefer, we will ship C. O. D. by freight or express, when the order amounts to \$2.00 or over.

HOW TO SEND MONEY. Send money by post-office or express money order, registered letter, stamps or check.

SHIPMENTS BY MAIL. All vegetable seeds in packets, ounces, quarter-pounds, pounds, pints and quarts are quoted postage paid by us. Many other seed catalogues do not do this.

Some customers desire pecks of Peas, Corn, Beans, etc., shipped by Parcel Post, on account of the convenience of having goods delivered at their door by the R. F. D. Carrier. Postage should, therefore, be added, as pecks are quoted freight or express collect at your end. Your Post-master or R. F. D. Carrier can tell you how much it should be.

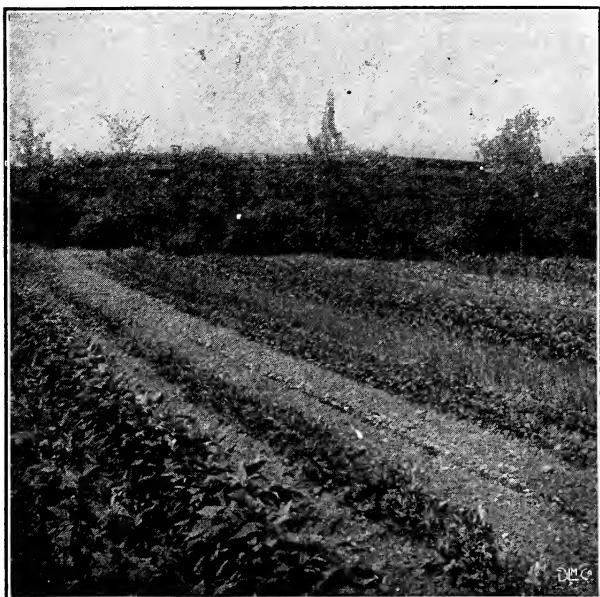
SHIPMENTS BY FREIGHT OR EXPRESS.—We also quote seeds by freight or express, and this always means charges to be collected at your end. Freight should be used only on large orders, and where quick delivery is not specially desired. Unless you stipulate which way you wish shipment to be made, we will use our judgment. Pecks and bushels are always quoted charges collect.

LOW FREIGHT RATES.—Situated as we are, at the important shipping point of Charleston, we enjoy very low rates to the interior, and as a rule our freight or express charges will be lower than those from any other house. On large shipments this will mean quite a saving to you.

ABOUT WARRANTING SEEDS.—There are manifestly so many causes of a poor crop—too deep or too shallow planting, too much wet or too much dry weather, that it is impossible to guarantee seeds. Therefore, in common with the other members of the American Seed Trade Association, while we take every care and precaution to have our seeds strong in vitality and true to type, we give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, plants or bulbs we send out, and will be in no way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

ORDER EARLY.—Our aim is to make shipment of every order the same day the order is received; but, owing to the heavy rush we have in the planting season, this is sometimes impossible. Order early, therefore, and have your seeds in time.

Make Your Vegetable Garden a Source of Pleasure and Profit



A Well-Kept Vegetable Garden

You get the same seed in a 5 cts. packet as they do in a thousand-pound order.

See what a high agricultural authority says about our "Live at Home" Assortment:

"I think it a splendid idea. I trust it will meet with the success it is entitled to. I want to assure you that I will do everything in my power to bring it about."

(Signed) W. W. LONG,
State Agent and Director of Extension.

HERE IS A BARGAIN IN VEGETABLE SEED

MIXSON'S "LIVE AT HOME" ASSORTMENT

1	Pint Red Valentine Bush Snap Beans.....	\$0.25
1	Pint Kentucky Wonder Pole Snap Beans.....	.25
1	Pint Carolina Sieva Pole Lima Beans.....	.25
1	Pint Alaska Bush English Peas.....	.25
1	Packet Early Eclipse Beet.....	.05
1	Packet True Georgia Collard.....	.05
1	Large Packet Mixson's Early Giant Sweet Corn.....	.10
1	Packet Mixson's Improved White Spine Cucumber.....	.05
1	Packet Tom Watson Watermelon.....	.05
1	Packet Mixson's Premium Velvet Okra.....	.05
1	Packet Bell Pepper.....	.05
1	Packet Early White Bush Squash.....	.05
1	Packet Mixson's Mammoth Pumpkin.....	.05
1	Ounce White Flat Dutch Turnip.....	.05
½	Ounce Mixson's Earliest of All Tomato.....	.10
		\$1.65
	Postpaid, to your door, for.....	\$1.00

This collection contains enough seed for an average garden, and the quantities are given in the right proportion for you to have a full garden the whole Spring and Summer. If your garden is especially large, order two or more assortments, and if you want some other seeds not listed here, order from the following pages.

Vegetable Seeds

Prices on packets, ounces, quarter-pounds, pounds, pints and quarts, postage paid. Prices on pounds also quoted by express.

ASPARAGUS

Culture.—Seeds are best sown in the Spring, 1 inch deep in 20-inch rows. When plants are well up, thin out to 1 inch apart. Cultivate until ready to transplant. Roots can be set out when one year old, though two-year-old roots do better. Transplant to permanent beds, 5 feet apart, and set roots 18 inches apart, covering 1 inch. Do not cut the first Spring, as this exhausts the plant. One ounce sows 35 feet, producing eight hundred roots; one pound gives enough roots for 1 acre.

Early Giant Argenteuil. Our best French variety and the one most largely planted near Charleston, S. C. Said to be superior in earliness, productiveness and quality of spears to any other variety. Packet 5 cts., ounce 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30 cts., pound 85 cts., postpaid; pound by express, 75 cts.

Palmetto. An early variety; large stalks and very productive. A general favorite in the South. Packet 5 cts., ounce 8 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 15 cts., pound 50 cts., postpaid; pound by express, 40 cts.

Asparagus Roots

Early Giant Argenteuil. Setting from roots is the quickest way to get a crop of this vegetable. Those we supply are grown from the best French seed, by the most experienced grower on the south Atlantic coast. One hundred roots will plant a medium-sized garden. 100 roots, \$1.00. Special price on large lots.

BUSH SNAP BEANS

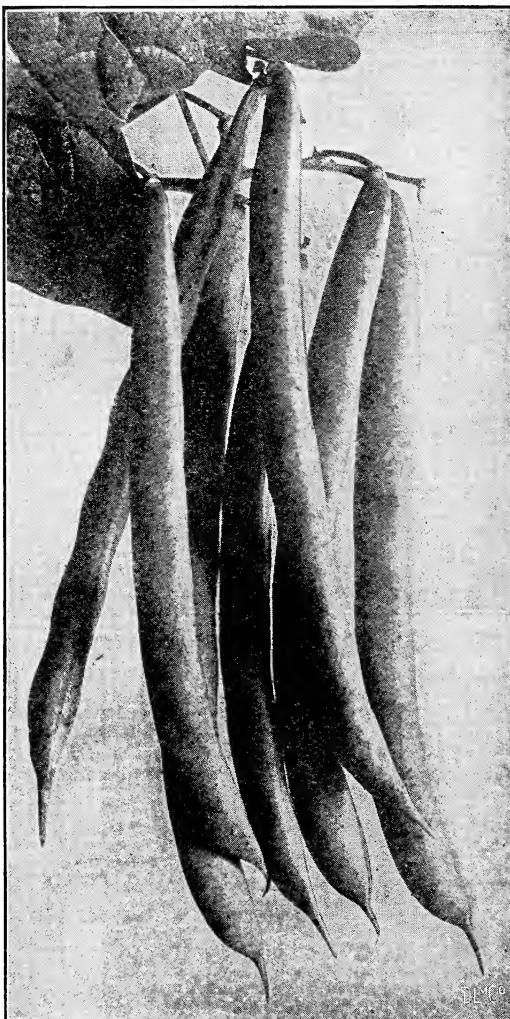
Culture.—Plant as early as possible, and for succession every two or three weeks. In the South plantings can be made as late as September 5. Plant in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -foot rows, 2 to 3 inches apart, covering 2 inches. One quart plants 100 feet; one bushel to the acre.

Green-Podded Beans

Improved Red Valentine. An early, round-podded variety. A general favorite among truckers on account of the number of good qualities it combines. Ready to pick in seven weeks from planting. Packet 5 cts., pint 25 cts., quart 40 cts., postpaid; peck \$2.00, bushel \$7.00, by express.

Hopkins' Red Valentine. A strain of Red Valentine, planted extensively in some sections and in private gardens. Packet 5 cts., pint 25 cts., quart 40 cts., postpaid; peck \$2.00, bushel \$7.00, by express.

Black Valentine. The earliest and most productive of all the green-podded varieties, satisfactory to market-gardener and private gardener alike. Very hardy, standing more cold than any other variety. Packet 5 cts., pint 25 cts., quart 45 cts., postpaid; peck \$2.65, bushel \$10, by express.



Bean—Red Valentine

GREEN-PODDED BEANS—
Continued

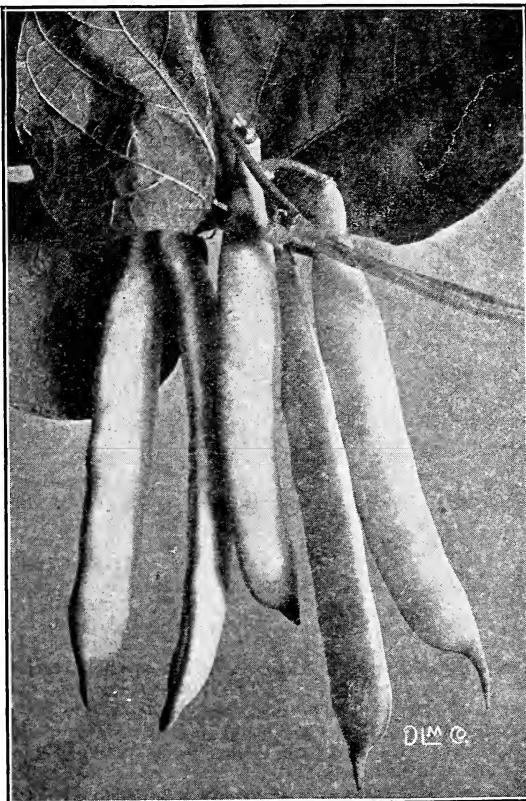
Extra-Early Refugee. An old favorite. Pods straight and stringless. Adapted to all uses—table, shipping and canning. Packet 5 cts., pint 25 cts., quart 40 cts., postpaid; peck \$2.00, bushel \$7.00, by express.

Late Refugee, or 1000-to-1. Specially recommended for Summer and late planting. Most productive of all Beans, with very long bearing period. Stands hot suns better than any other variety, and the heavy bush also protects the fruit from frost. Packet 5 cts., pint 25 cts., quart 40 cts., postpaid; peck \$1.65, bushel \$6.50, by express.

Longfellow. A prolific variety; round pods of handsome appearance; early and hardy. Packet 5 cts., pint 25 cts., quart 40 cts., postpaid; peck \$2.00, bushel \$7.00, by express.

Mohawk, or Brown Six Weeks. An old standard variety. Long, green, flat pods. A popular sort for the home-garden. Packet 5 cts., pint 25 cts., quart 40 cts., postpaid; peck \$2.00, bushel \$7.00, by express.

Long Yellow Six Weeks. Another popular variety. Early; long, green, flat pods. Packet 5 cts., pint 25 cts., quart 40 cts., postpaid; peck \$2.00, bushel \$7.00, by express.



Bean—Currie's Wax

Wax-Podded Beans

Currie's Rust-proof. An old standard sort; a favorite with market-gardeners and shippers. Stands cold well; resists rust. Packet 5 cts., pint 25 cts., quart 45 cts., postpaid; peck \$2.25, bushel \$8.00, by express.

Davis Kidney. A handsome Bean; early and productive. Withstands cold and rust well. Good shipper. Packet 5 cts., pint 25 cts., quart 45 cts., postpaid; peck \$2.25, bushel \$8.50, by express.

Wardwell's Kidney. In some sections our most popular variety. Early, with long, splendid, beautiful pods. Packet 5 cts., pint 25 cts., quart 45 cts., postpaid; peck \$2.50, bushel \$9.00, by express.

Hodson's Wax. A recent introduction of exceptional merit. Very prolific, with long, beautiful, slender pods. An excellent variety for the home table as well as shipping. Packet 5 cts., pint 25 cts., quart 45 cts., postpaid; peck \$2.50, bushel \$9.00, by express.

Pole or Corn Field Snap Beans

Culture.—Should not be planted before warm weather. Set poles 8 feet high, 4 feet apart each way, five Beans in a hill. Plant eye down. One quart plants two hundred hills.

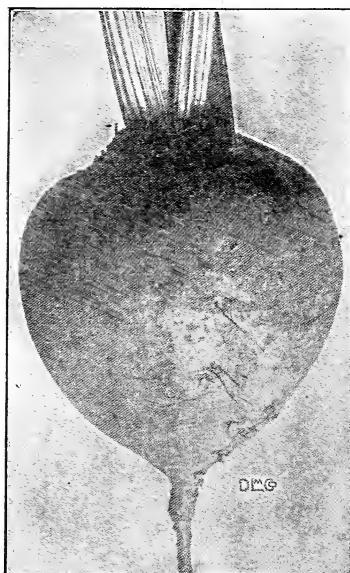
Old Homestead, or Kentucky Wonder. The most popular of these Beans. Early, enormously productive; pods are long, and tender. Packet 5 cts., pint 25 cts., quart 45 cts., postpaid; peck \$2.00, bushel \$7.00 by express.

Lazy Wife. Suitable for snaps, shelled Beans, or dried Beans for Winter use. Pods are entirely stringless. Packet 5 cts., pint 25 cts., quart 45 cts., postpaid; peck \$2.00, bushel \$7.50, by express.

Bush Lima Beans

Culture.—Plant as soon as the weather warms up, two or three Beans to a hill; hills 12 to 15 inches apart, depending on the variety; rows 3 feet apart.

Henderson's Bush. The best early Lima. Very productive and a sure cropper; 20 inches high, compact, hardy. Packet 5 cts., pint 25 cts., quart 45 cts., postpaid; peck \$1.75, bushel \$6.50, by express.



Crimson Globe Beet

BUSH LIMA BEANS—Continued

Burpee's Bush. Pods enormous in size; prolific, with Beans larger and thicker and a week earlier than Henderson's Bush, also larger. Packet 5 cts., pint 25 cts., quart 50 cts., postpaid; peck \$2.35, bushel \$9, by express.

Fordhook Bush. Stiffly erect in growth, holding the Beans well off the ground. Very prolific and the pods contain four to five large, fat Beans so closely packed that they are easily shelled. Packet 5 cts., pint 25 cts., quart 50 cts., postpaid; peck \$2.35, bushel \$9, by express.

Pole Limas

Small Lima, or Carolina Sieva. Early and very productive; the standard variety through the South for the home garden. Packet 5 cts., pint 25 cts., quart 45 cts., postpaid; peck \$1.75, bushel \$6.50, by express.

TABLE BEETS

Culture.—Sow as soon as the ground can be worked. Seed is often best soaked before sowing. Can be sown in the Autumn as well as Spring. Plant in 18-inch drills, thinning out when the plants are well up. One ounce will sow 50 feet, eight pounds to the acre.

Extra-Early Eclipse. Our best French variety, all of our supply being imported stock. Very early, smooth, dark and round. Packet 5 cts., ounce 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30 cts., pound \$1.10, postpaid; pound by express \$1.

Crosby's Egyptian Improved. An excellent variety in the South for early sowing. Has a small top and is of extra-fine quality. Packet 5 cts., ounce 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30 cts., pound \$1.10, postpaid; pound by express \$1.

Detroit Dark Red. A Turnip-shaped variety; blood red and early. Unexcelled for forcing in hothouses or outdoors. Packet 5 cts., ounce 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30 cts., pound \$1.10, postpaid; pound by express \$1.

Beckmann's Crimson Globe. A handsome Beet. Early, smooth and of fine color. From French stock. Unexcelled for home table use. Packet 5 cts., ounce 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30 cts., pound \$1.10, postpaid; pound, by express, \$1.

Early Blood Turnip. Dark red and smooth; of quick growth; flesh of finest quality. Packet 5 cts., ounce 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30 cts., pound \$1.10, postpaid; pound, by express, \$1.

Mangel, or Stock Beet

Makes excellent hog and cattle food. Sow in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -foot rows, six pounds to the acre.

Mammoth Prize Long Red. Makes an enormous yield. Roots often weigh twenty pounds. Packet 5 cts., ounce 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., pound 60 cts., postpaid; pound, by express, 50 cts.

Sludstrup. A Danish introduction of unusual merit. Root is long and ovoid, growing very large; contains a high percentage of nutriment. One of the best in yield and quality. Packet 5 cts., ounce 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20 cts., pound 60 cts., postpaid; pound, by express, 50 cts.

CARROTS

Culture.—Sow in drills 1 foot apart, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, in light, well-worked soil. Thin out to 2 or 3 inches. Can be sown as soon as the ground can be worked; also in the Summer and Fall. One ounce sows 100 feet; eight pounds to the acre.

Half-Long Stump-rooted. French-grown seed. An early, smooth Carrot; orange-colored; easily pulled. Packet 5 cts., ounce 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 50 cts., pound \$1.60, postpaid; pound, by express, \$1.50.

Danvers Half-Long. Dark orange. Packet 5 cts., ounce 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 35 cts., pound \$1.35, postpaid; pound, by express, \$1.25.

Nantes Half-Long Scarlet. An early Carrot; stump-rooted. Packet 5 cts., ounce 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 35 cts., pound \$1.35 postpaid; pound, by express, \$1.25.

Pride of France. A French variety grown from select stock; stump rooted and early. Packet 5 cts., ounce 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 35 cts., pound \$1.35, postpaid; pound by express, \$1.25.

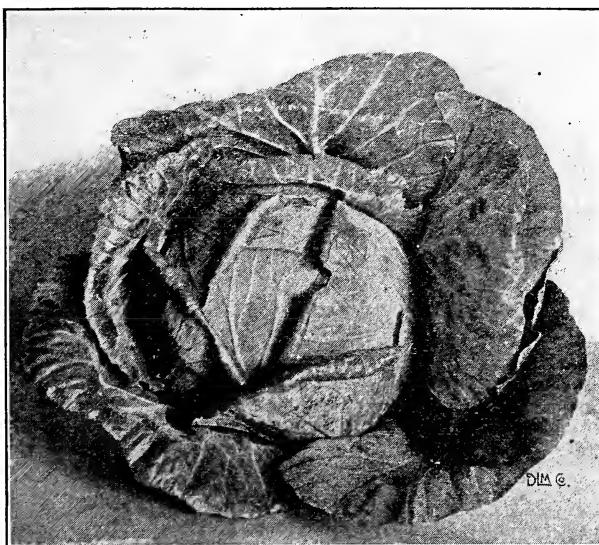
All of our Carrot Seed is grown in France, from selected roots, and is in every way superior to the American grown seed.

CABBAGE

We handle thousands of pounds of Cabbage seed, and supply most of the reliable growers of Cabbage plants in the Yonges Island and Meggetts sections of this State. We make a specialty of Long Island-grown seed, believing that the strain of varieties produced there is superior to those grown anywhere else. All our stocks are grown by the best grower in the business, with the greatest possible care. Truck-farmers may order from us feeling that they will get what they want, and private gardeners may be assured that in the five-cent packets they get the same seed as we supply in thousand-pound lots to our largest patrons.

Culture.—Sow in January, February and March for Spring transplanting. For

Winter Cabbage sow in June and July, transplanting in August and September. Set up to the first leaf in deep, rich, soil 18 inches apart, in 2½-foot rows. Fertilize well. One ounce produces 2,000 plants; six ounces gives enough plants to set out an acre.



Mixson's Early Succession

Early Pointed-Head Cabbage

Early Jersey Wakefield. The earliest Cabbage grown. Heads compact and solid. Very generally planted for market when earliness is especially desired. Packet 5 cts., ounce 15 cts., ¼ pound 50 cts., pound \$1.85, postpaid; pound, by express, \$1.75.

Mixson's Charleston Wakefield. The variety we sell to our large trade far in excess of any other. A few days later than Jersey Wakefield, but heads larger and more solid. We strongly recommend this variety for all uses.

Packet 5 cts., ounce 15 cts., ¼ pound 50 cts., pound \$1.85, postpaid; pound, by express, \$1.75.

Early York. An old standard favorite; conical head; very early. Packet 5 cts., ounce 15 cts., ¼ lb. 45 cts., pound \$1.60, postpaid; pound, by express, \$1.50.

Large York. A little later than Early York, but heads larger and more solid. A good Cabbage for all uses, both market and home. Packet 5 cts., ounce 15 cts., ¼ lb. 45 cts., pound \$1.60, postpaid; pound, by express, \$1.50.

Winnigstadt. Medium-sized, firm heads. A desirable Cabbage for home use. Packet 5 cts., ounce 15 cts., ¼ pound 45 cts., pound \$1.60, postpaid; pound, by express, \$1.50.



Charleston Wakefield

Early Flat-Head Cabbage

Mixson's Early Succession. Positively the earliest flat Cabbage we have ever seen. Very early, maturing with Charleston Wakefield; good, large, firm heads; quality unsurpassed. Packet 5 cts., ounce 15 cts., ¼ pound 55 cts., pound \$2.10, postpaid; pound, by express, \$2.

EARLY FLAT-HEAD CABBAGE—Continued

Early Flat Dutch. An early-heading, reliable variety, planted to a large extent. Makes few outer leaves. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.85, postpaid; lb., by express, \$1.75.
All-Head Early. A deep, large-headed Cabbage; early and uniform. Packet 5 cts., ounce 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 50 cts., pound \$1.85, postpaid; pound, by express, \$1.75.
Solid South. A splendid Cabbage, and one of the best on our list. Sure cropper; stands cold or heat better than any other Summer variety. Packet 5 cts., ounce 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 50 cts., pound \$1.85, postpaid; pound, by express, \$1.75.

Late Flat-Head Cabbage

Premium Late Flat Dutch. One of the standard sorts. Forms a good, compact head, large and solid. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.85, postpaid; lb., by express, \$1.75.

All Seasons. A good Cabbage for general sowings, Spring or Summer. Plant is vigorous and withstands hot suns and dry weather. Packet 5 cts., ounce 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 50 cts., pound \$1.85, postpaid; pound, by express, \$1.75.

Succession. An old favorite flat Cabbage. Makes large heads. Suitable for shipping as well as home garden. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.85, postpaid; lb., by express, \$1.75.

Autumn King. One of the best we have for late Summer sowing for Winter heading. Extra large, solid heads. Packet 5 cts., ounce 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 50 cts., pound \$1.85, postpaid; pound, by express, \$1.75.

Danish Ballhead. The heaviest Cabbage for its size we have ever seen. Exceedingly solid, few outside leaves. Our stock is imported from Denmark, where the best strains of this variety are grown. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.25, postpaid; lb., by express, \$2.15.

COLLARDS

One of the most popular Southern vegetables. Belongs to the Cabbage family, but does not make solid heads. Every Southern garden ought to grow them. Culture same as for Cabbage, and can be sown for early or late crop.

True Georgia. The best-known variety and a standard sort. Our strain is unexcelled. Packet 5 cts., ounce 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20 cts., pound 75 cts., postpaid; pound, by express, 65 cts.

North Carolina Short-Stem. Large, spreading leaves, easily withstanding Summer heat and Winter cold. Packet 5 cts., ounce 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20 cts., pound 75 cts., postpaid; pound, by express, 65 cts.

CAULIFLOWER

Culture.—Same as Cabbage. Transplant into rich, moist soil. When heading starts fasten the leaves together over the top. One ounce for 2,000 plants.

Early Snowball. The very finest strain of this vegetable. Dwarf, compact growth; white; excellent quality. Packet 20 cts., ounce \$2.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound \$7.50, pound \$25, postpaid.

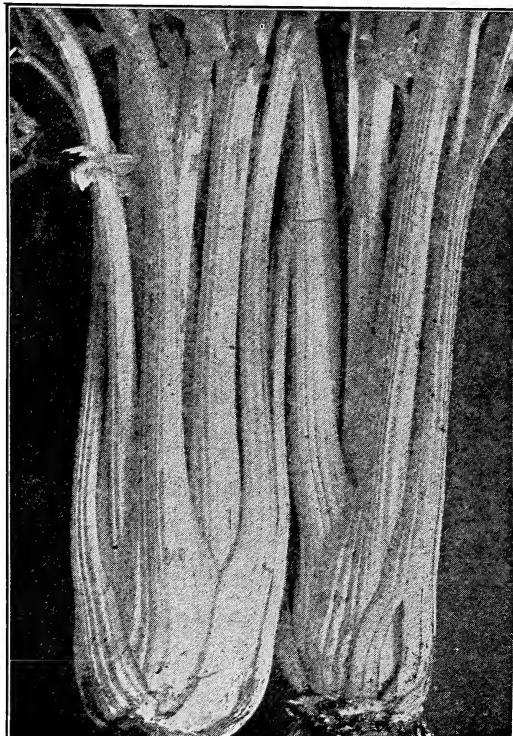
CELERY

Culture.—Sow in beds in January and February and transplant in moist, mucky soil, 6 inches apart in 12-inch rows. Cover in severe weather. Earth up two or three times; keep the soil from the heart of the plants. One ounce produces 2,000 plants.

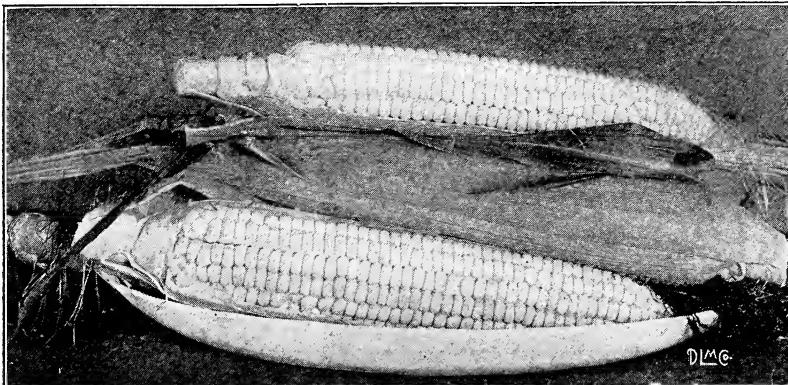
Golden Self-Blanching. A French variety. Large heart, solid and crisp. Our strain makes stocky, well-shaped stalks, is extra select, and is worth the difference in price between it and the other varieties. Packet 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.60, postpaid; lb., by express, \$2.50.

Improved White Plume. Blanches easily. Packet 5 cts., ounce 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 60 cts., pound \$2.10, postpaid; pound, by express, \$2.

Giant Pascal. Blanches easily. Packet 5 cts., ounce 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 50 cts., pound \$1.75, postpaid; pound, by express, \$1.65.



Celery, Golden Self-Blanching



Mixson's Early Giant Corn

GARDEN CORN

Culture.—Plant the early varieties in well-manured ground as soon as possible. One quart for two hundred hills; six to eight quarts to the acre.

Early Adams. A very early variety; makes a small stalk. Packet 5 cts., quart 30 cts., postpaid; peck 80 cts., bushel \$2.75, by express.

Country Gentleman. Most popular of all the Sweet Corns for the home garden. Makes good-sized ears, tender and sweet. Packet 5 cts., quart 40 cts., postpaid; peck \$1.10, bushel \$4.00, by express.

Field Corn is listed on pages 20 and 21

Mixson's Early Giant. Remarkably large in size for so early a Corn. Ears are about 8 inches long, twelve to fourteen-rowed. Packet 5 cts., quart 35 cts., postpaid; peck \$1, bushel \$3.75, by express.

Stowell's Evergreen. Late; a favorite wherever planted. Will remain in the green state longer than any other. Tender and sugary. Packet 5 cts., quart 35 cts., postpaid; peck 90 cts., bushel \$3.50, by express.

CUCUMBERS

Cucumber seed is one of our specialties. We supply a very large trucking trade, and our varieties have been thoroughly tried out.

Culture.—Plant in the open as soon as weather permits, 4 feet apart each way, thinning out to four plants after they are well up. Fertilize with well-rotted stable manure. One ounce plants fifty hills; four pounds to the acre. To have them very early, start in pots or paper boxes indoors, and then transplant to the open as soon as weather will permit, taking care to check the growth as little as possible.

Mixson's Improved White Spine. Our best strain for main crop. Early, green and prolific. A favorite with market and private gardeners. Packet 5 cts., ounce 8 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20 cts., pound 70 cts., postpaid; pound, by express, 60 cts.

Arlington White Spine. A popular variety with truckers. It is excellent in shape, color and shipping qualities.

Packet 5 cts., ounce 8 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20 cts., pound 70 cts., postpaid; pound, by express, 60 cts.

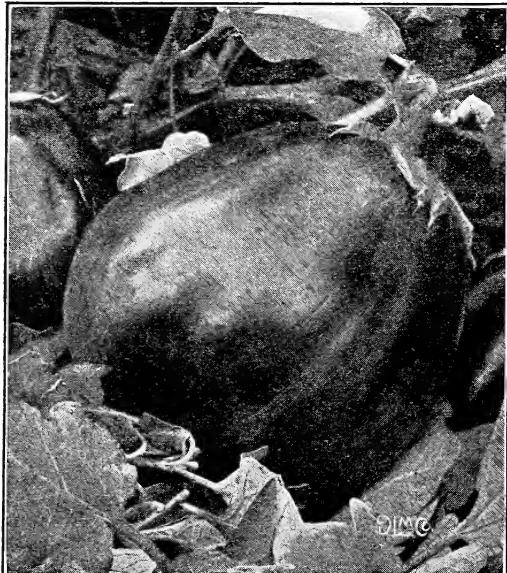
Early Fortune. Extra early, long and green; unexcelled for early market. Packet 5 cts., ounce 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25 cts., pound 80 cts., postpaid; pound, by express, 70 cts.

Long Green. Early, long and well shaped; unexcelled. Flesh firm and crisp. Packet 5 cts., ounce 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25 cts., pound 80 cts., postpaid; pound, by express, 70 cts.

Green Prolific. Suitable for pickling. Packet 5 cts., ounce 8 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20 cts., pound 70 cts., postpaid; pound, by express, 60 cts.



Improved White Spine Cucumber



New York Improved Purple Eggplant

EGGPLANT

Culture.—Sow early in a hot-bed or in a box indoors and keep warm. When weather is warm enough outdoors, transplant to good soil, 3 feet apart each way.

New York Improved Purple. The best-known variety, producing large, thick fruit; handsome appearance and spineless. Packet 5 cts., ounce 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound \$1.25, pound \$3.60, postpaid; pound, by express, \$3.50.

Mixson's Improved Spineless. A large, purple variety, very attractive in appearance; good for home use; entirely spineless. Packet 5 cts., ounce 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound \$1.25, pound \$3.60, postpaid; pound, by express, \$3.50.

KALE, or BORECOLE

Culture.—Sow in 18-inch drills from September till November. May also be sown in February. Protect with straw in very severe weather. Excellent for greens. Four pounds will plant an acre.

Dwarf Curled Siberian. The standard Winter variety. Leaves bright green, curled and very delicate. Packet 5 cts., ounce 8 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20 cts., pound 70 cts., postpaid; pound, by express, 60 cts.

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch. Large-ly used in the Norfolk district. Leaves green, beautifully curled. Packet 5 cts., ounce 8 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20 cts., pound 70 cts., postpaid; pound, by express, 60 cts.

KOHLRABI

A vegetable intermediate between the Cabbage and the Turnip, combining the flavor of both. It forms a Turnip-shaped bulb, above the ground, and is prepared for table use like Turnips.

Culture.—Sow as early as weather will permit, in rows 18 inches apart. Thin out or transplant like Cabbage. Can also be sown in the Fall. One ounce sows 200 feet of drill.

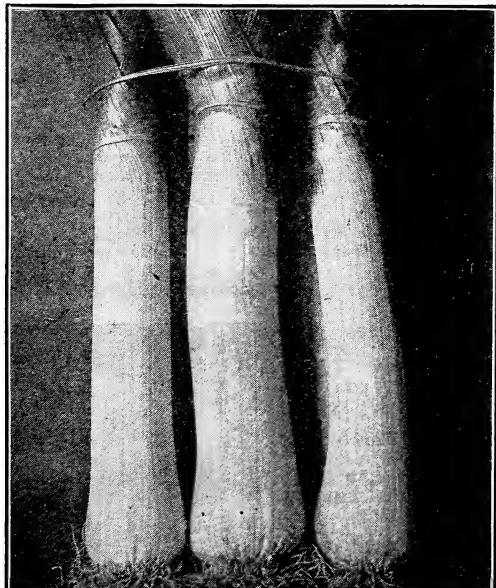
Early White Vienna. Splendid kind for general use, with tender, white flesh. Makes a good-sized bulb. Packet 5 cts., ounce 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 50 cts., pound \$1.50, postpaid; pound, by express, \$1.40.

LEEK

Generally considered superior to the Onion for flavoring.

Culture.—Sow as early as possible in the Spring in a light, rich soil, in drills half an inch deep. When 6 inches high, trim off the tops and transplant to rows a foot apart, and 4 inches apart in the row, setting them 3 inches deep. Earth up as they grow, in order to blanch the necks. Sow seed in September and transplant in the Fall or early in Spring. One ounce sows 100 feet of drill.

Large American Flag. Very popular and a good variety. Grows very hardy. Packet 5 cts., ounce 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 60 cts., pound \$2.10, postpaid; pound, by express, \$2.



Large American Flag Leek

LETTUCE

Culture.—For early Spring crop, sow in a box indoors, setting out when weather will allow. Can also be sown in August. For Fall, sow in September or October; transplant and protect with leaves and litter in cold weather. Lettuce is easy to grow, but it requires a rich and moist soil. It is best to have it also clean and well worked.

Big Boston. The most popular Lettuce, being largely grown for market. It possesses many fine qualities. Forms a good head. A valuable variety for the home-garden. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid; lb., by express, 90 cts.

May King. Another valuable Cabbage-head Lettuce. Heads firmly and evenly; very early. Packet 5 cts., ounce 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30 cts., pound \$1, postpaid; pound, by express, 90 cts.

Charleston Market. A firm-heading, early Lettuce, with large, tender, crisp leaves; excellent for the home garden, for which we recommend it especially.

Packet 5 cts., ounce 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30 cts., pound \$1, postpaid; pound, by express, 90 cts.

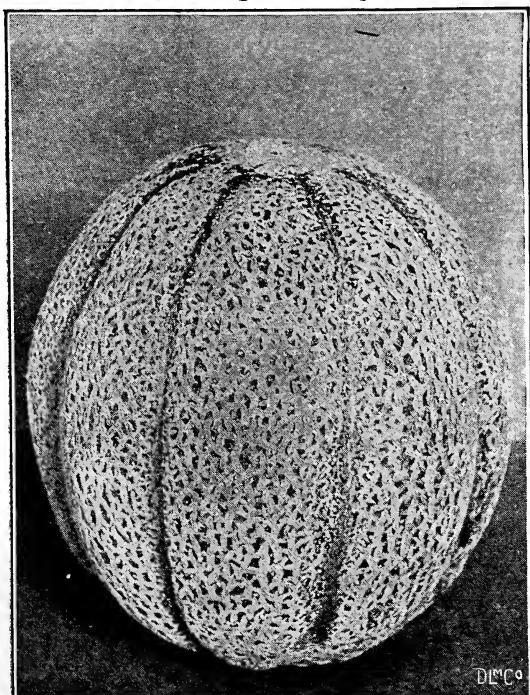
Mixson's Cabbage. A solid-heading Lettuce, standing cold weather well. A good variety for the home garden. Packet 5 cts., ounce 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30 cts., pound \$1, postpaid; pound, by express, 90 cts.



Big Boston Lettuce

CANTALOUP, or MUSKMELON

Culture.—Prepare hills 5 feet apart each way, in light, rich soil, well manured. Put ten seeds to a hill, thinning out to four plants. Pinching off the ends of the vine when blossoming increases the yield. Do not grow near Cucumbers, Squashes, etc.



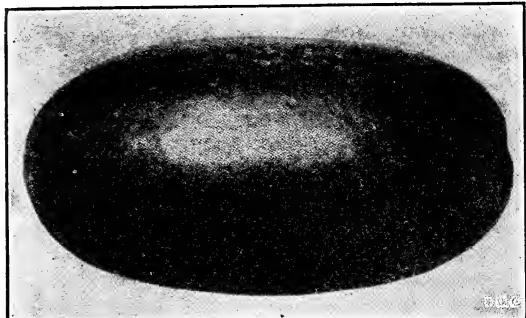
Rocky Ford Muskmelon

Rocky Ford. The best all-round Melon. The standard variety, medium-sized and oval. Flesh sweet and fine flavored; very prolific. Packet 5 cts., ounce 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25 cts., pound 75 cts., postpaid; pound, by express, 65 cts.

Netted Gem. Fruit oblong, ribbed and very netted. A superior variety for the home table. Vines grow rapidly and bear plenty of Melons. Packet 5 cts., ounce 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25 cts., pound 75 cts., postpaid; pound, by express, 65 cts.

Extra-Early Hackensack. An early variety. Roughly netted; thick flesh; excellent flavor. One of the standard sorts known by gardeners everywhere. Produces Melons freely. Packet 5 cts., ounce 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25 cts., pound 75 cts., postpaid; pound, by express, 65 cts.

Admiral Togo. A new introduction of exceptional merit. Orange fleshed, of the Rocky Ford type. Flesh very thick and firm. Oval, slightly ribbed, covered with a fine netting. Specially desirable for the home garden. Packet 5 cts., ounce 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30 cts., pound \$1, postpaid; pound, by express, 90 cts.



Tom Watson Watermelon

WATERMELON

Our seeds are grown in the South, from crops grown especially for seed. Western seeds, or stocks picked up haphazardly, cannot begin to compare with ours.

Culture.—Make hills 10 feet apart each way; cultivate same as Cantaloupes.

Tom Watson. The most popular Melon we list. Dark green rind; solid red meat, close to the rind. A long Melon; excellent for shipping. Packet 5 cts., ounce 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30 cts., pound 85 cts., postpaid; pound, by express, 75 cts.

Georgia Rattlesnake. The old standard variety, so popular in Southern gardens. Striped rind, thin but tough. Flesh deep crimson and sweet. Our strain is specially fine stock. Packet 5 cts., ounce 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20 cts., pound 70 cts., postpaid; pound, by express, 60 cts.

Florida Favorite. Another long variety; excellent for home use. Very early in ripening; skin very dark green, striped with lighter green. One of the best on our list, and one we strongly recommend. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 70 cts., postpaid; lb., by express, 60 cts.

Eden. A cross between Kolb Gem and Rattlesnake, combining the best qualities of each. A round Melon. Packet 5 cts., ounce 8 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 15 cts., pound 50 cts., postpaid; pound, by express, 40 cts.

Improved Kolb Gem. Large, round; a good keeper. Tough rind, which makes it excellent for shipping very long distances. Packet 5 cts., ounce 8 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 15 cts., pound 50 cts., postpaid; pound, by express, 40 cts.

Carolina Bradford. Probably our best Melon for home consumption. Skin dark green; flesh tender and sweet. A long Melon. Packet 5 cts., ounce 8 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20 cts., pound 60 cts., postpaid; pound, by express, 50 cts.

MUSTARD

Culture.—Sow in the early Spring, or during September or October, in rows 6 inches apart. Cut when 3 inches high. One ounce sows 70 feet of drill.

Giant Southern Curled. A standard variety, well known in the South. Very succulent and of sweet flavor. Packet 5 cts., ounce 8 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 15 cts., pound 50 cts., postpaid; pound, by express, 40 cts.

OKRA

Culture.—When the ground becomes warm, sow thickly in drills 3 feet apart; thin out to 8 inches apart in the rows. To keep for Winter use, slice when young and tender into narrow rings, and dry. One ounce sows 40 feet of drill.

Mixson's Premium Velvet.

Bears round, smooth pods, entirely different from the ridged varieties, which are much inferior. Pods extra large, and in great abundance. Our own variety and one which we recommend strongly. Packet 5 cts., ounce 8 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20 cts., pound 60 cts., postpaid; pound, by express, 50 cts.

Lady Finger. A very smooth, unridged variety; early and prolific. Packet 5 cts., ounce 8 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20 cts., pound 60 cts., postpaid; pound, by express, 50 cts.

PARSLEY

Culture.—Sow in early Spring, in 1-foot rows, very shallow. Parsley is slow to come up, and germination may be hastened by soaking the seed in water several hours before planting.

Moss Curled. Beautifully crimped, and the best variety for all purposes. Packet 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 70 cts., postpaid; lb., by express, 60 cts.



Mixson's Premium Velvet Okra

ONION SEED

Our Bermuda Onion Seed is imported direct from Teneriffe, Canary Islands, by us, and is extra select stock.

Culture.—Sow in January and February, and later transplant to 12-inch rows, 3 inches apart, in very rich soil. Six pounds of seed to the acre; one ounce to 100 feet of row.

Red Bermuda. Packet 5 cts., ounce 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 65 cts., pound \$2, postpaid; pound, by express, \$1.90.

Yellow Bermuda. Packet 5 cts., ounce 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 80c., pound \$2.25, postpaid; pound, by express, \$2.15.

White Bermuda. Packet 5 cts., ounce 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 90 cts., pound \$3, postpaid; pound, by express, \$2.90.

Crystal Wax Bermuda. Packet 5 cts., ounce 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 90 cts., pound \$3, postpaid; pound, by express, \$2.90.

Onion Sets

Culture.—Raising Onions from sets is the quicker way to get a crop. Plant in 1-foot rows, 4 inches apart, one quart to 40 feet, eight bushels to the acre. All varieties can be set out in the Fall as well as in the Spring. Bushel price fluctuates.

Yellow Danvers. Quart 30 cts., postpaid; peck, by express, 65 cts.

Red Wethersfield. Quart 30 cts., postpaid; peck, by express, 65 cts.

White, or Silver Skin. Quart 35 cts., postpaid; peck, by express, 70 cts.

White Multiplier. Quart 35 cts., postpaid; peck, by express, 70 cts.

GARDEN PEAS

Culture.—Plant in 2½- to 3-foot rows, 2 inches apart, giving the taller varieties more room. Peas grown for market are seldom staked, but in the garden plant in double rows, and stake between the rows. One quart sows 100 feet. Early plantings can be made in January. For Fall sow in August or September.

Extra-Early Alaska. Early, dwarf. Popular with market growers and canners. Packet 5 cts., pint 25 cts., quart 40 cts., postpaid; peck \$1.50, bushel \$5.50, by express.

Extra-Early. Dwarf; early. Packet 5 cts., pint 25 cts., quart 40 cts., postpaid; peck \$1.50, bushel \$5.50, by express.

First and Best. Dwarf. Packet 5 cts., pint 25 cts., quart 40 cts., postpaid; peck \$1.50, bushel \$5.50, by express.

Large Alaska, or Claudit. An improved strain of Alaska. Pods about twice the size; bush also larger. Packet 5 cts., pint 25 cts., quart 45 cts., postpaid; peck \$1.75, bushel \$6.50, by express.

Ameer. (New.) Similar to Large Alaska. An excellent early Pea for home gardens. Packet 5 cts., pint 25 cts., quart 45 cts., postpaid; peck \$1.75, bushel \$6.50, by express.

Gradus, or Prosperity. Large pods. Vines 3 feet high, pods 5 inches. Packet 5 cts., pint 30 cts., quart 50 cts., postpaid; peck \$2.50, bushel \$9, by express.

Duke of Albany. Large podded. Medium late; very productive. Packet 5 cts., pint 25 cts., quart 45 cts., postpaid; peck \$1.75, bushel \$6.50, by express.

Improved Telephone. One of the best. Grown by truckers on account of its large pods, which often contain seven peas. Packet 5 cts., pint 25 cts., quart 45 cts., postpaid; peck \$1.75, bushel \$6.50, by express.

Mixson's Large-Pod. A Pea we specially recommend for the home garden. Good vine, pods large; productive, medium early. Packet 5 cts., pint 25 cts., quart 45 cts., postpaid; peck \$1.75, bushel \$6.50, by express.

Black-eyed Marrowfat. Grown for main crop or home use. Bush 3 feet. Late. Packet 5 cts., pint 20 cts., quart 30 cts., postpaid; peck \$1.20, bushel \$4.50, by express.



Mixson's Large-Pod Peas

PEPPER

Culture.—Sow in a hotbed, or in a box indoors, early, and transplant to open ground in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, 15 inches between the plants. Later can be sown in the open and transplanted. One ounce will produce about 1000 plants.

Mixson's Mammoth Crimson. New. Early; very large, but even in shape. Plant is vigorous and upright. $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. The color is deep green, changing to a deep crimson when ripe. Mild, thick flesh. Packet 5 cts., ounce 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound \$1, pound \$3.85, postpaid; pound, by express, \$3.75.

Bell, or Bull Nose. A large, early variety; mild flavor; a general favorite. Packet 5 cts., ounce 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 50 cts., pound \$1.85, postpaid; pound, by express, \$1.75.

Long Red Cayenne. Unexcelled for pickling. Very strong. Packet 5 cts., ounce 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 55 cts., pound \$2, postpaid; pound, by express, \$1.90.

Chinese Giant. A large, mild Pepper; excellent for the table. Packet 5 cts., ounce 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, pound \$3.85, postpaid; pound, by express, \$3.75.

PUMPKIN

Pumpkins do not require quite as rich soil as some other crops of like nature, and on good land grow much larger. April or May is the best time to plant, in hills 8 to 10 feet apart, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Put five seeds in a hill, and after the vines become strong, thin out to two or three. Do not grow near Squash, Melons or Cantaloupes. One ounce will plant 20 hills; three pounds, one acre.

Mixson's Mammoth. An extra vigorous grower. The shape is oblong, with a fine orange color. It is excellent for pies and sauce, as well as a good farm feeding. Packet 5 cts., ounce 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25 cts., pound 75 cts., postpaid; pound, by express, 65 cts.

RADISH

Culture.—Sow in 10-inch drills very early in the Spring, and for succession every ten days. Must have rich, loose, well-worked soil, or the bulbs will be misshapen. One ounce sows 50 feet; eight pounds to the acre.

Early Scarlet Turnip. Small, crisp and tender. Very small top and a rapid grower. Packet 5

cts., ounce 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20 cts., pound 60 cts., postpaid; pound, by express, 50 cts.

Scarlet Turnip White Tip. Early and quick growing; color deep scarlet, shading to white at tip. Packet 5 cts., ounce 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20 cts., pound 60 cts., postpaid; pound, by express, 50 cts.

Fire Ball. A vivid red; shape round; early and crisp. Packet 5 cts., ounce 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20 cts., pound 60 cts., postpaid; pound, by express, 50 cts.

SQUASH, or CYMLIN

Culture.—After danger of frost, plant in well-prepared soil, five seeds to a hill, hills 3 feet apart. When plants are well up, thin out to three strongest. One ounce plants thirty hills; four pounds to the acre.

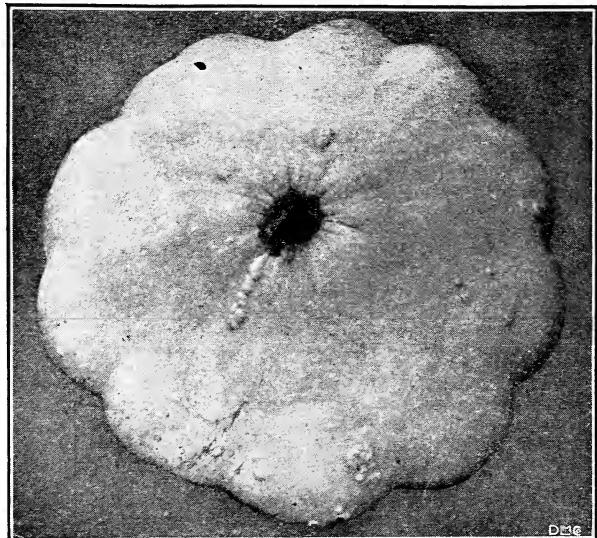
Early White Bush. Very early and prolific. Packet 5 cts., ounce 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20 cts., pound 60 cts., postpaid; pound, by express, 50 cts.

Long Island Improved White Bush. An improved strain. Packet 5 cts., ounce 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20 cts., pound 60 cts., postpaid; pound, by express, 50 cts.

Patty Pan. A general favorite. Early, white, nice shape. Our strain is specially fine. Packet 5 cts., ounce 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20 cts., pound 60 cts., postpaid; pound, by express, 50 cts.

Yellow Summer Crookneck. Bright yellow. Packet 5 cts., ounce 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20 cts., pound 60 cts., postpaid; pound, by express, 50 cts.

Boston Marrow. Oval; fine grained, orange fleshed. Packet 5 cts., ounce 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., pound 60 cts., postpaid; pound, by express, 50 cts.



Early White Bush Squash

SPINACH

Culture.—For early Summer use, sow early in the Spring, in good soil, in 18-inch drills, 1 inch deep. For Winter, sow in September or October. One ounce plants 100 feet of drill.

Norfolk Savoy, or Bloomsdale. Very early and extremely hardy. Leaves beautifully curled. Ounce 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 10 cts., pound 30 cts., postpaid; pound, by express, 20 cts

TURNIPS

Mixson's Turnip Seeds are known wherever planted. They are raised with special care from only the best stocks of selected roots.

Culture.—For early Summer use, sow in early Spring in $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-foot drills, one-half inch deep. After the plants are well up, thin out to prevent overcrowding. For Winter use sow in July, August and September. Have the ground loose and well prepared. Turnips are sometimes sown broadcast, though drill culture produces better results.

Extra Early Milan. A very early Turnip, excellent for Spring. Pure white, flat, and smooth. Packet 5 cts., ounce 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 35 cts., pound \$1.25, postpaid; pound, by express, \$1.15.

Purple-Top Early Milan. Same Turnip as above, except that it has a small purple crown. Packet 5 cts., ounce 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 35 cts., pound \$1.25, postpaid; pound, by express, \$1.15.

Early Red, or Purple-Top (Strap-leaved). A quick-growing, flat Turnip; white, with a purple top. Fine for home use. Ounce 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 15 cts., pound 55 cts., postpaid; pound, by express, 45 cts.

Early Red, or Purple-Top Globe. One of our largest Turnips. White with a purple crown. Tremendously productive. Often planted for stock, for which purpose it is admirably suited. Ounce 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 15 cts., pound 55 cts., postpaid; pound, by express, 45 cts.

White Flat Dutch. An excellent table Turnip. Pure white, flat variety; very early. Ounce 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 15 cts., pound 55 cts., postpaid; pound, by express, 45 cts.

White Egg. A pure white, egg-shaped variety, very popular for home use, as well as market. Very early in maturing. Ounce 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 15 cts., pound 50 cts., postpaid; pound, by express, 40 cts.

Long White Cow Horn. One of the heaviest croppers we have. Ounce 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20 cts., pound 65 cts., postpaid; pound, by express, 55 cts.

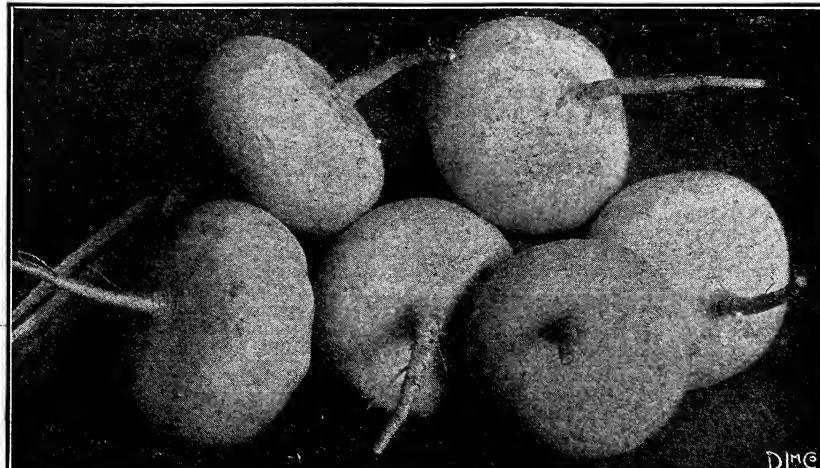
Amber, or Yellow Globe. Produces large, solid roots. Immense yielder. Yellow flesh. Ounce 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 15 cts., pound 50 cts., postpaid; pound, by express, 40 cts.

Seven Top. Generally used for greens, for which purpose it is unexcelled. Planted in almost every Southern garden. Ounce 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 15 cts., pound 55 cts., postpaid; pound, by express, 45 cts.

RUTABAGA

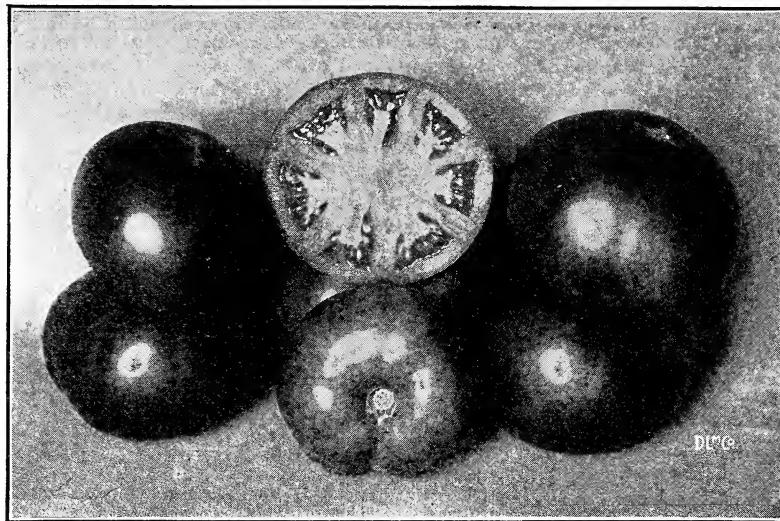
Long Island Improved. An unexcelled strain of Rutabaga—one in which we take pride. Seed is grown especially for us from roots selected for size, shape and color. Very little neck; good for table use when small. Ounce 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 15 cts., pound 50 cts., postpaid; pound, by express, 40 cts.

Purple-Top Yellow. Our own selected stock. Well developed roots, uniform in shape and size. Our strain is very superior and is used by market growers and farmers throughout the South. Ounce 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 15 cts., pound 50 cts., postpaid; pound, by express, 40 cts.



DLMG

White Flat Dutch Turnips



Tomatoes, Early Detroit

TOMATOES

Culture.—If Tomatoes are wanted very early, start in a box indoors, and put in a warm place near a window to get the sunlight. Then when danger of frost is over, transplant to open ground, setting the plants three to four feet apart each way. Give support to keep the fruit off the ground. A good way to start Tomatoes to have them early, is to plant them in paper boxes, indoors, then transfer them to the open, simply cutting the box away, which will by this time be nearly rotted anyway. One ounce will produce 1,500 plants; four ounces will grow enough plants to set out an acre.

TOMATO CANNING CLUBS should write to us for prices. We put up seed in ounce packages especially for them, and will make them a special price. When you write, tell us how many ounces you want.

Mixson's Earliest of All. Our earliest Tomato, and one of our specialties. We sell more and more of it every year, and it is giving excellent results. It grows large; color, bright pink; smooth, and without cracks or green core. Packet 5 cts., ounce 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 65 cts., pound \$2.50, postpaid; pound, by express, \$2.40.

Spark's Earliana. This is also an early variety, though not as early as the Mixson's Earliest of All. It is a big, smooth variety, very largely used by market gardeners, who ship to catch the early markets. It is bright red in color. Packet 5 cts., ounce 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 60 cts., pound \$2.10, postpaid; pound, by express, \$2.00.

Acme. A general favorite among truckers and market-gardeners. An excellent shipper and a good bearer. Packet 5 cts., ounce 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 50 cts., pound \$1.75, postpaid; pound, by express, \$1.65.

Stone. One of the best for main crop. Medium late in maturing. Heavy, solid

fruit. Good canner. Packet 5 cts., ounce 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 50 cts., pound \$1.75, postpaid; pound, by express, \$1.65.

Betsey's Beauty. One of the best. Globe shaped, purplish pink all over. Very popular for home use. Packet 5 cts., ounce 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 60 cts., pound \$2.25, postpaid; pound, by express, \$2.15.

Livingston's New Globe. A globe-shaped variety, popular with truckers. Large size, few seeds, and ripens evenly. Delicate flavor and a good slicing variety. A heavy yielder. Packet 5 cts., ounce 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 85 cts., pound \$2.85, postpaid; pound, by express, \$2.75.

Early Detroit. A new introduction. In earliness, uniformity of shape and size, freedom from blistering or cracking, it is superior. Fruits are smooth, nearly globe shaped; good shipper. Packet 5 cts., ounce 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 60 cts., pound \$2.25, postpaid; pound, by express, \$2.15.

POTATOES

Supplying Seed Potatoes is one of the heaviest departments of our business, and we sell every year more than any one else in this section of the country. We have been doing this for years, and therefore know good stocks, and know where to have them grown. The larger farmers who plant for early Northern markets buy from us in car lots, and these men know what they are doing. Whether you are going to plant a large acreage for shipping, or a small plot for your home garden, you should get the best.

Beware of disease in your Potatoes. It is very often found in Maine-grown Potatoes. Cheap stock which is usually found around the country is sometimes full of this disease, and once it gets in the land you can't get it out. Then, again, Seed Potatoes are like any other seeds. You wouldn't plant Corn just because it had a pretty grain; you would want to know something of its history. Blood will tell, you know.

Our Northwestern-grown seed is absolutely the finest thing you can plant. It is absolutely free from any communicable disease; crop will be hardy and produce a good bush. It will be early, and our Northwestern Rose and Improved Irish Cobbler are what are planted by a number of the largest truckers in this State. The other varieties are Maine-grown, and are the cream of the crop from that State. Our prices may be a little higher than those of some other dealer, but if so you can rest assured there is a difference in quality, too, and ours will be the cheaper in the end.

Mixson's Northwestern Rose. A

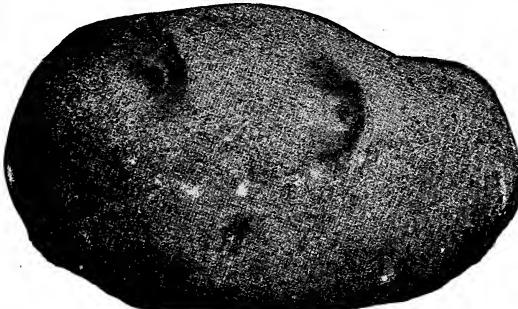
Potato we introduced some four or five years ago. It is earlier and more productive than the old Houlton Early Rose or Spaulding's Rose. A good yielder and is one of the best all-around Potatoes we have ever seen. A trial will convince you. Peck 55 cts., bushel \$1.75; sack of $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, \$4.

Mixson's Improved Irish Cobbler.

The very best strain of the Cobbler on the market. Grown in the Northwest, under ideal conditions. Matures very rapidly, and is, in fact, the earliest of the varieties we list. Absolutely no chance of disease in this stock.

Peck 55 cts., bushel \$1.75; sack of $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, \$4.

Maine-grown Irish Cobbler. Our stock from Maine is specially selected for seed. It is examined by government experts and is pronounced free from disease. The Cobbler is a white Potato, deep eyes, and nearly round. Peck 45 cts., bushel \$1.50; sack of $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, \$3.50.



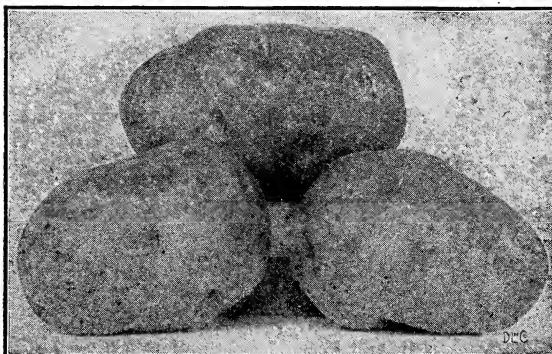
Mixson's Northwestern Rose Potato

Early Rose. One of the most popular varieties for general planting in the South. Skin is rose color, shape oblong. Comes in after Irish Cobbler and Northwestern Rose. Peck 45 cts., bushel \$1.50; sack of $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, \$3.50.

Red Bliss, or Triumph. A red-skin Potato, round, with deep eyes. Very popular in the South. Our stock is Maine grown, and we spare neither time nor money to get the best. Peck 45 cts., bushel \$1.50; sack of $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, \$3.50.

White Bliss. Very similar in appearance to the Irish Cobbler. It is early, also, and is very popular in some sections. Peck 45 cts., bushel \$1.50; sack of $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, \$3.50.

Lookout Mountains. Planted in the Summer entirely, and very popular for this all over South Carolina. Peck 45 cts., bushel \$1.50; sack of $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, \$3.50.



Irish Cobbler Potatoes

Prices of Potatoes fluctuate very often during the planting season.

Therefore, if you want a price at any time, write us, telling us how many sacks you want, and we will quote you. And remember that you will get the best from us.

POTATO BUGS. These pests appear every year, but it is very easy to get rid of them if you use **DRY POWDERED ARSENATE OF LEAD.** It is easily applied, sticks on, and does not injure the plant. IT IS SURE DEATH TO THE BUGS. See page 30 for prices, etc.

MIXSON'S FIELD AND FARM SEEDS



Mixson's Field and Farm Seeds are the best money can buy. They are bought with care and discretion from experienced farmers, and are not picked up haphazardly. Then, again, in buying from us, there is not only our reputation back of the article, but you are further protected by the South Carolina Seed and Inspection Act, which is just now being enforced. By its provisions every bag of seed listed in this department must bear a tag which shows the purity and germination of the seed, and further tells of what character the impurities are. There is a standard set which all seeds must attain, and nothing less than this standard can be sold. Dealers in other States do not have to conform to this law, as this State has no power to interfere with inter-State shipments. **Therefore, be protected.**

The prices of these seeds are constantly changing, and it is, therefore, impossible to fix a price very far ahead. If, therefore, you want a price at any time, write us.

SPRING CROPS SORGHUM OR CANE

No farm should be without this valuable crop. It is growing in popularity every year, for there is probably no crop out of which so much can be realized with as little expenditure. It is continuously growing, and when planted early can be cut several times during the season, as it grows till frost. It can be either fed green or cured as hay. It is liked by all stock. Very often it is planted with Cow Peas. If to be cut green, plant in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -foot rows, using about six quarts of seed to the acre; if to be cut for hay, plant broadcast at least a bushel to the acre.

Early Amber. The earliest variety of Sorghum, and the one most generally planted. Quart 10 cts., peck 40 cts. Write for bushel price.

Orange. A little later than the Amber, but a larger crop is claimed for it. Similar in growth to the Amber. Very good for syrup. Quart 10 cts., peck 40 cts. Write for bushel price.

PEARL OR CAT-TAIL MILLET

Also called Horse Millet. One of the most valuable crops for any Southern farm, as it furnishes continuous feeding the whole Summer until frost. Can be frequently cut,

The poor price of Cotton is increasing the planting of a great many Hay and Grain crops. It is taking a war to make us do what we ought to have been doing years ago. We should at least feed ourselves and our stock, and stop sending our good money out West and up North. Besides, these crops are good cash crops.

A good many of them are legumes, and in addition to furnishing Winter or Summer pasture or a hay crop, are soil improvers. Growing Legumes will help you cut the fertilizer bill.

and grows out again. It can either be cut green and fed that way, or can be cured for hay, if planted thickly to prevent the stalks from getting too big. Relished by all kinds of stock. Sow in rows about three feet apart, ten pounds to the acre, or broadcast at the rate of fifty pounds to the acre. Pound 7 cts. Write for price in lots.

GERMAN MILLET

This is one of the best hay crops for the South, the hay being of fine quality, ranking as high as Timothy. It is easily grown and cured, and matures very rapidly. It is best sown about April 15, on well prepared ground, and it should also be well fertilized to give best results. Results will be worth the expense, as the yield will be greatly increased and the quality of the hay is very high. A common practice in some sections is to sow German Millet after truck crops which have been heavily fertilized, and in this way it makes with little or no additional fertilizer. After Potatoes, Beans or Cucumbers it does well, and it can be planted as late as June, and the crop will come off in plenty of time to get in a Fall crop of grain or Vetch, etc. Good seed is an important factor, and ours is the very best. If you have not grown this crop before, it certainly deserves a trial, and if directions are carried out, you will be pleased. Quart 10 cts., peck 40 cts. Write for bushel price.

LESPEDEZA, or JAPAN CLOVER

A very valuable pasture and hay crop for the South. It is a legume, and therefore improves the soil. It will yield several cuttings a year, the same as Alfalfa, and is also a perennial, rapidly taking possession of the land. However, it can be eradicated if desired. Instead of cutting for hay it can be pastured, and either the pasture or hay is relished by stock. Sow in March or April, twenty-five pounds to the acre, in a well prepared seed bed. Thirty-two pounds to the bushel. Peck 75 cts., bushel \$2.75.

SUDAN GRASS

Laughs at Drought—Smiles with Rain

This wonderful grass is of recent introduction into this country, being grown here for only a few years. In fact, in 1909 only a half-pound of seed was planted. Its many good points, however, were easily seen, and it is without question one of the most valuable grasses we have.

It is an annual, having to be planted every Spring, and while in some respects it resembles Johnson Grass, it is in no way related to it, and is easily eradicated. It is something like Sorghum or Millet, though it is more productive, and withstands the drought. Grows from 7 to 9 feet, and even with this height the stems are very small, and rarely thicker than a lead pencil.

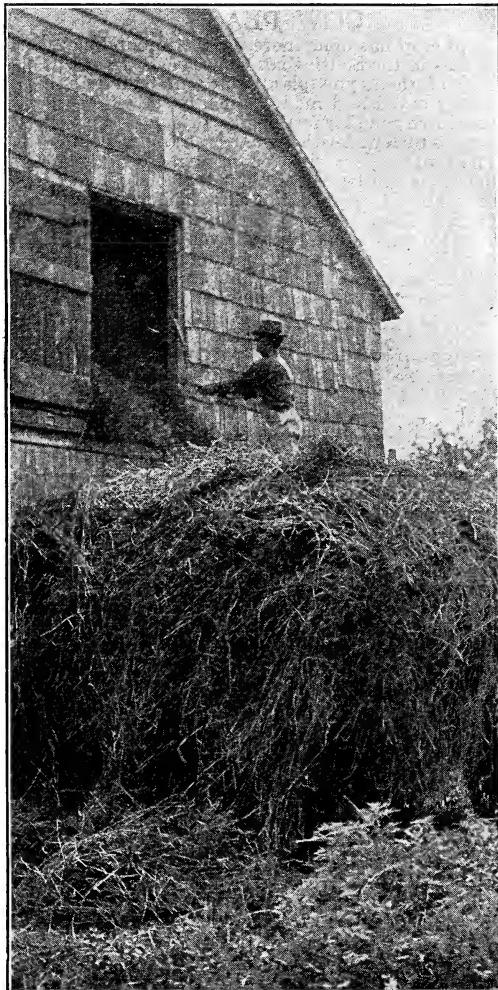
It should not be planted till the ground is warm in the Spring. Seeding in drills seems to do best, for then you can work it several times. Put the rows about 2 feet apart, six pounds of seed to the acre. It can also be sown broadcast, or put in with a grain drill. Then it will take about twenty to twenty-five pounds of seed.

Sudan Grass is easily cut with a mower and cures readily the same as Millet or Sorghum. The best time to cut is when it is just past full bloom. After the first cutting the grass stools considerably, and in from forty to fifty days another cutting is ready.

It is drought resisting, and this is one of its best qualities, as very often the prospects of fine hay crops in the Summer are spoiled by dry weather. There is considerable danger of getting seed mixed with Johnson Grass, and care should be taken to secure them from a reliable source. Ours have all been tested, and can be relied on. Pound 50 cts. Write for price in lots.

SOY OR SOJA BEANS

The planting of this crop has increased very largely during the past few years, and it is one of the most valuable for the South. It is very much like the Cow Pea for general uses, though it has very decided advantages over Peas. It is a legume and, therefore, improves the soil equally as much if not more than Peas. Besides, it is erect in growth, while the Peas are very often viney in growth, and



German Millet Hay

therefore difficult to handle. Soy Beans can be easily cut and cured, and when used as hay the product is preferable to Pea-vine hay, as stock like it better.

A mixture of Soy Beans and Cow Peas also does well, as the stiff stalk of the Beans supports the Peas and makes cutting easier. They can be sown both in rows of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, or broadcast, and if to be cut for hay, it is advisable to sow thickly to prevent the stalk from getting too coarse. If sown in drill, one-half bushel should be planted to the acre, and if planted broadcast at least a bushel and a half should be used. If you will use a mixture of Soja Beans and Peas, plant a bushel of each.

Mammoth Yellow. The most popular variety of this Bean. Makes a large yield and is the strongest grower. Quart 10 cts., peck 60 cts. Write for bushel price.

COW PEAS

No crop has done more for the upbuilding of soils in the South than Cow Peas. Every crop of them you plant you can figure as money saved and made, which would otherwise have gone for fertilizer. It is necessary to turn under the whole crop to do good. The roots collect nitrogen from the air, and the vines can be cut and cured for hay, and the stubble turned back. **Sow Peas in your Corn.** This is rapidly becoming a common practice, and is one that is productive of the very best results. Sow at the last working.

It is impossible at this time to quote Peas, as we cannot tell what they will be worth at planting time. We expect to have a full stock at all times, of the following varieties:

Whippoorwill	Clay
Wonderful, or Unknown	Black-Eye
Brabham	Red Ripper
Iron	Mixed

VELVET BEANS

The heaviest yielding and rankest-growing forage plant the South can grow. It will not mature seed, but when planted in May it will produce a veritable mat of vines, the crop being larger than that of both Soja Beans or Cow Peas. It is, however, rather difficult to cut for hay on account of the rankness. It will grow until frost, and then it can be pastured right in the field, the leaves, etc., decaying very slowly and remaining palatable a long time. It grows on the poorest land, and it is excellent for shading land in order to rid it of weeds. Do not plant before the ground warms up, as the seed will not germinate in cold ground. Plant in 4- or 5-foot rows, dropping the beans every 2 feet, two in a hill. A peck and a half will plant an acre. The cost of seeding is cheaper than either Cow Peas or Soy Beans.

Some stocks of Velvet Beans are very poor, containing a large percentage of frosted Beans which will not germinate. Ours are the best we can secure, and are the best on the market. Quart 10 cts., peck 75 cts. Write for bushel price.

SWEET POTATO SLIPS

It is very often a difficult matter to secure slips of any one straight variety, as on the great majority of farms several varieties are mixed together. To anyone who wants a straight stock we can supply them. They will be nicely packed in bushel baskets to prevent breaking and bruising. Write us when ready to buy, and we will quote you.

CHUFAS

These is no better hog fattening crop than Chufas. An acre of Chufas is worth easily as much as forty bushels of Corn, and with the increase in the number of hogs in the South, Chufas should be planted more, as we know of no crop that will give as much results as Chufas with the same money spent. After the crop is grown, turn the hogs in, and they will do the harvesting. Plant in 2½-foot rows, dropping the nuts every ten inches. Plant during April or May, and during September the hogs can be turned in. Two bushels will plant an acre. Quart 10 cts., peck 80 cts. Write for bushel price.

PEANUTS

Succeed best in light, loamy or sandy land, level culture being best. In addition to the crop of nuts, they yield a good amount of very nutritious forage, as well as improving the soil.

Plant during April or May, shelling the Peanuts before planting. Sow in 2½- to 3-foot row, dropping the nuts about 8 inches apart. Lime should be applied to the plants after they are well up, and a top dressing of land plaster at the last working is advisable. This will make the nuts fill out, and you will have few "pops." Two bushels plant an acre.

White Spanish. The most popular variety, and are planted very largely as a forage and fattening crop for hogs and other stock. The pods are small, with strong-growing, upright stems. The hay is very rich in protein. Hogs can be turned in on the patch, or you can pick the Peanuts and feed the vines. They are easily harvested on account of the upright, bushy growth. Very often it is planted in late Corn between the rows. Quart 10 cts., peck 60 cts. Write for bushel price.

Red Spanish. Also a bunch Peanut and very easily harvested. Both Peanuts and bush are larger than the White Spanish, and a larger crop is claimed for them. It is practically a new Peanut and seed is scarce. Quart 15 cts., peck 80 cts. Write for bushel price.

North Carolina. A running Peanut. The pod is larger than the White Spanish. Many tell us that they can stay in the ground all Winter and not rot. On account of this they are fine for hogs, as you can turn in the hogs and they will do the harvesting. Quart 10 cts., peck 70 cts. Write for bushel price.

SEED RICE

A great many people think that this crop can be grown only on the flooded lowlands along the coast, but a great many are now planting this crop in the interior. It needs, however, moisture, and a field with a reasonable amount should be selected. Sow in drills at the rate of one-half bushel to the acre. We have both the Carolina White and Carolina Golden varieties. Our stock is selected especially for seed. Peck 75 cts., bushel \$2.75.

BERMUDA GRASS

A very valuable pasture grass. It is a perennial, and will stand the hot suns in the Summer. It will make a good sod on almost any kind of soil, though we advise a careful preparation of the seed bed. It has long, tough roots, and is of a matty growth, preventing land washing. There has been increased planting in Bermuda Grass, and many farmers think it is the coming pasture grass for the South. It can also be cured for hay, making hay of good quality. Sow eight pounds to the acre, covering very lightly, as the seed will not germinate if covered deep; one-half inch is enough. Pound 55 cts. Write for price in lots.

FALL CROPS

HAIRY OR WINTER VETCH

The Largest Yielding and Most Nutritious Winter Hay Crop for the South
A Soil Improver of the Highest Rank

The increase in the planting of Vetch in the South is nothing short of marvelous, and so popular is it that this valuable legume needs no description now. It can be planted from August to December, though September and October are the best months. It is advisable to sow Vetch with some grain crop, such as Rye or Oats, as the Vetch is of a viney habit, and the grain holds it off the ground. Sow from twenty-five to thirty pounds of Vetch with a bushel of Oats or Rye. Vetch should not be covered too deeply, for if put in too deep it will not germinate. It is advisable, therefore, to sow the grain first, and cover to the usual depth. Then sow the Vetch afterward, and cover very lightly. If the land is inclined to be sour, lime should be applied.

This valuable crop can be pastured during the Winter and Spring, and can then be cut for hay in the Spring, to be followed by a crop of Corn or quick-maturing Cotton.

If cut for hay, the Vetch should be cut just after the Oats or Rye has headed out, and before the grain matures.

Where Vetch has not been sown before, it is advisable to inoculate the soil. This can be done by taking soil from a field where Vetch has been grown, spreading about five hundred pounds to the acre, or by using one of the cultures, such as Farmogerm or Nitrogerm. This method is probably productive of better results.

We import Vetch Seed direct from Russia and Germany. We buy it usually in hundred ton lots, and we are possibly the largest jobbers of Hairy Vetch in the United States. We buy from first hands, and are, therefore, in position to get the very best stocks, and to offer it at reasonable prices. Don't be fooled, however, by cheap prices. There are a number of other Vetches, the seed of which so closely resemble that of the Hairy Vetch that it is often impossible to tell them apart except in a laboratory. These other Vetches are not at all adapted to the South. Examine carefully into the purity of Vetch Seed, and if possible have some examined. All of ours is at least ninety-eight per cent. pure.

On account of the war, Vetch Seed is very scarce, and it will be as long as the war lasts, as it is very difficult to ship from Russian and German ports. Last year there was not nearly enough to go around. We advise you to book your order early.

Pound 12 cts. Be sure to write for our price in lots.

ALSIKE CLOVER

Succeeds on a greater variety of soils than Red Clover, and withstands extremes of heat and cold better than Red Clover. It gives a good pasture as well as hay crop. Alsike Clover has done extremely well in many sections of this State. The seed is smaller than Red Clover or Crimson Clover, and it takes, therefore, less to seed an acre. From seven to eight pounds is enough for an acre. It is also good when put in mixtures like Red Clover. Pound 20 cts. Write for our bushel price.



Hairy Vetch



Crimson Clover

CRIMSON CLOVER

This is another valuable legume, and one which should be on every Southern farm. It furnishes excellent Winter grazing, and is also a good hay crop. It is often advisable to sow with Rye or Oats, and if to be cut for hay, this should be done when the Clover is barely in full bloom, regardless of the condition of the Oats. Crimson Clover hay alone is sometimes hard to cure.

As a crop to turn under, Crimson Clover has no equal, the fertilizing value being equal to at least a half ton of high-grade fertilizer. Farmers who follow Cotton or Corn behind Crimson Clover never feel the effects of a drought as severely as those who do not, since the land has humus in it. One of the best ways to plant Clover is at the last working of Corn or Cotton. It will afford a good pasture all Winter, and is valuable when turned under in the Spring. The cost of seeding an acre in Crimson Clover is only \$1.50, and no money can be better spent on the farm.

Crimson Clover is best seeded from August to November, though September Seedings seem to do best. Fifteen pounds will plant an acre. Before you plant, be sure your soil is inoculated, as it very often will not do well the first year unless the soil has been treated. Either apply five hundred pounds of soil from a field where Clover has been grown successfully, or use one of the cultures we list. This is easily done, and the cost is only about \$1.00 per acre. On account of the European war, this seed will be scarce this Summer and Fall. We advise ordering early.

Pound 10 cts. Write for our bushel price.

WHITE BLOOMING CRIMSON CLOVER

This variety of Clover is about two weeks later than the Crimson, and many farmers prefer it to the Crimson. It has all of the good points, for it can be pastured or cut for hay, and a larger crop is claimed for it. Pound 12 cts. Write for our bushel price.

BURR CLOVER

This crop is very easily grown, and can be classed as one of the best legumes for Summer and Autumn seeding. It is a perennial, and will sprout the following Fall. Some farmers sow Burr Clover in the Bermuda Grass sod, having in this way a pasture both Summer and Winter. It can also be planted in the Cotton and Corn middles, and pastured during the Winter, and then turned under. Burr Clover seed is sold in the burr, which usually carries inoculation with it. In planting, do not cover too deeply.

Pound 19 cts. Write for bushel price.

RED CLOVER

Red Clover not only makes good pasturage and hay crops, but improves the land as well. It is very extensively planted in the Northwestern States, and seems to prefer a stiff land. It is being planted extensively in the upper section of our State with good results. It is also valuable when sown in a mixture with Italian Rye Grass or Orchard Grass. It can be grazed all Winter or cut for hay. It is best sown in the Fall, from September to November, at the rate of ten to twelve pounds to the acre. It can also be sown in the Spring.

Pound 20 cts. Write for bushel price.

WHITE CLOVER

This Clover is excellent for lawns or pastures, as it succeeds on a variety of soils. It makes a low, compact growth, covering the land like a carpet. It is also fine for sowing in mixtures like Red Clover. It can be sown in the Fall, during September or October, and will give pasture the whole Winter. Can also be sown in the Spring. Six pounds will seed an acre.

Pound 50c. Write for price in lots.

ALFALFA

The planting of this crop has increased all over the South. At one time it was thought that Alfalfa was adapted only to the West, but many have made a success of it right in our own State. It is a perennial, and when once you get a good "catch" it will grow on for many years without reseeding. It can be cut four to five times a year after it is well started, and is best cut as it is coming into full bloom. The hay is easily cured, and is of the very highest quality.

A good, well prepared seed bed is of the very first importance. Alfalfa has long roots, and does best, therefore, in land with a porous or gravelly subsoil, for the farther the roots penetrate, the better will the crop be. Alfalfa is a legume and draws the nitrogen from the air; however, it needs both phosphoric acid and potash, and to secure best results give it good application of these two. Lime is also advisable.

When you plant Alfalfa, you put in a crop that should last for many years, and it is decidedly advisable to put it in carefully. It is better to have Alfalfa doing well on five acres than poorly on ten. The seed should be inoculated before planting, and you will find that any care taken will pay for itself.

Our seed is American-grown. A great deal of seed is imported from Europe, but in results it cannot begin to compare with American seed. Alfalfa seed is liable to be mixed with other seeds which cannot be told from it, but which are noxious weeds, and price is, therefore, not the first consideration in buying Alfalfa.

Plantings are best made during September and October, using about twenty-five pounds of seed to the acre in a well prepared seed bed. Cover very lightly, though firmly. It can also be seeded in March.

Pound 20 cts. Write for our bushel price.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS

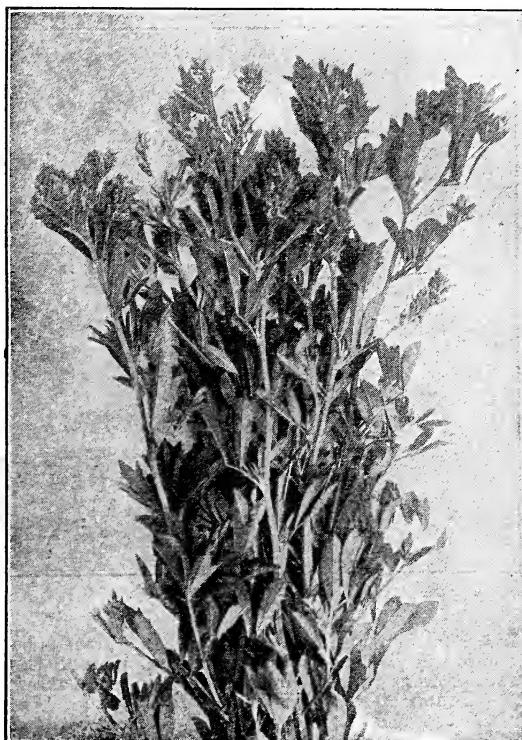
This grass is best sown in the Fall, and is one of the very best for Winter pasture. It will also give a good hay crop, one cutting being obtained in April or May. It is a very quick-growing grass. When planted in combination with other grasses it gives good results also. Sow in September or October, twenty-five to thirty pounds to the acre. If cut for hay, cutting should be done when heading out commences.

Pound 9 cts. Write for price in lots.

ORCHARD GRASS.

This is another valuable grass for Fall sowing for pasture, and it succeeds in some lands where others fail. Especially is it adapted to shady locations, such as orchards, etc. It is a perennial, and a good stand of Orchard Grass will furnish several cuttings a year. Should any bare spots occur in the field after the first year, a light seeding in the bare spots will give a good stand again. It is an early grass, and is especially fine for sowing with Red Clover and Tall Meadow Oat Grass. Sow in the Fall, at the rate of two bushels to the acre.

Pound 20 cts. Write for price in lots.



Alfalfa



Dwarf Essex Rape

hot Summer better than most grasses. It can be pastured, or cut for hay, as desired, and it will yield two to three cuttings a season. Sow either in the Fall or Spring, at the rate of from two to three bushels to the acre.

Pound 20 cts. Write for bushel price.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Rape makes a large yielding and highly nutritious green food or pasture all during the Winter and early Spring. Excellent for sheep, hogs or cattle. Also makes splendid green food for poultry. Plant in September, October or November, and it is ready for grazing six to eight weeks from planting. Sowing in drills is best, about six pounds to the acre in 2-foot drills, or ten pounds to the acre broadcast. One of its best uses is as green cattle feed in Winter. No crop will give more pasture or green food for the same expenditure. It can also be sown in the Spring.

Pound 10 cts. Write for our price in lots.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS

This grass ripens about the same time as Orchard Grass, and is very often sown with it and Red Clover. It succeeds admirably, however, when planted alone, as it stands both severe Winter and

hot Summer better than most grasses. It can be pastured, or cut for hay, as desired, and it will yield two to three cuttings a season. Sow either in the Fall or Spring, at the rate of from two to three bushels to the acre.

Pound 20 cts. Write for bushel price.

MIXSON'S PERPETUAL PASTURE

This is a mixture of several grasses and clovers, so combined that a continuous pasture is afforded. Grasses and Clovers are selected which succeed each other, and the succession is thereby maintained. We have sold this identical mixture for several years, and the very best results are obtained. We use amounts of each kind of seed to produce the best results, and from Fall to Summer the very best pasture is given. We use the very highest quality seeds in this mixture, and can recommend it highly. It is best sown in the Fall, during September or October, though Spring plantings also have done well. Have your land well prepared and broken up, and do not put in too deeply. Use thirty pounds to the acre.

Pound 17 cts. Write for our price in lots.

IF YOU HAVE A PASTURE OR A HAY PROBLEM TO SOLVE, WRITE US

We will at all times be glad to give you the benefit of our experience and advice. We come into contact with thousands of farmers, many of whom have had problems just like yours. Maybe we can help you. Write us, telling us your problem. It costs you nothing.

Turn Back and Read Page One Carefully

This is one of the most important pages in this Catalogue, and you should not miss this opportunity. Order one or more of our

"LIVE AT HOME" ASSORTMENTS

and have a good Garden this Spring. Read this page carefully, if you have not already done so. Then send in your order.

MIXSON'S HIGH GRADE GRAINS

All Southern Grown and Acclimated. Extra Well Cleaned and Therefore
Free From Weed Seeds

RYE

Rye is one of the very best Winter cover crops you can plant. It furnishes a pasture, and when turned under in the Spring adds humus to the soil.

Southern Grown. Our largest seller. It is grown in the South, and is acclimated. In many cases when a cover crop is wanted during the Winter, Western and Northern Rye has been used, but this stock is not at all satisfactory. In the majority of cases it simply trails along the ground, giving no growth at all. Our Southern grown stock will grow tall, giving a growth of 4 feet. We sell thousands of bushels of it every year, and have yet to hear a complaint. Bushel \$1.35. Write for price in lots.

South Carolina Seashore. This Rye has been grown in this State a number of years, being planted right on the coast. It will give a larger straw than any Rye we have ever seen, often growing over 6 feet. It grows off faster than any other also. Bushel \$3. Write for price on lots.

Abbruzii. This is a new introduction, having been grown in this State only a few years. It is a vigorous grower, and 6 feet high is the average. Our seed is grown in South Carolina, and is the best you can buy. Bushel \$3. Write for price on lots.

WHEAT

The increase in the planting of this crop in the last year is tremendous. Farmers in this State have just found out that good crops of Wheat can be grown here, and we look for a still further increase. Our stocks are all Southern grown. They are selected from good crops and are all screened, so that they are of the very highest purity.

Red May. An early Wheat, entirely beardless, and one of the best for our section.

Blue Stem, or Purple Straw. Our best selling variety, and a general favorite wherever planted. It is beardless, and a good yielder. It makes the very best quality flour.

Leap's Prolific. This popular variety is being planted more and more every year. By many it is considered the best of the beardless Wheats. It has a good, stiff straw, and is a strong, vigorous grower. The grain is somewhat flintier than most varieties, and is, therefore, an excellent milling sort.

Fultz. An old favorite variety, planted a long while in many sections. It has a stiff straw, and one thing that commends it to use is its hardiness to rust.

Fulecaster. This is perhaps the best of the bearded varieties, and by many farmers it is preferred to the beardless kinds. It has unusually large heads, and withstands rust well. It is an excellent milling Wheat.

Today's price on all varieties is about \$1.75. When ready to buy, write us, telling us what variety you want, and how many bushels you wish.

OATS

Our stock of oats is the very best we can secure. We use selected seed only—from good crops—and the seed has all been cleaned. There may be cheaper oats on the market, but ours are worth the difference in price.

Appler. This is the most popular variety in South Carolina, the head being very large and the grain heavy. It is one of the most reliable varieties for Fall sowing we have. It resists rust well. Our stock is bright and heavy, and will often weigh over thirty-two pounds to the bushel. Bushel 90 cts. Write for price when ready to buy.

Red Rust-Proof. This variety can be sold at a little lower price than the other variety, and though we do not believe it is as good as the Appler, there are many farmers who plant it. Bushel 75 cts. Write us for price when ready to buy.

Fulghum. This valuable Oat was introduced a few years ago, and already a very large acreage is being sown in the South. It is very heavy, running sometimes as high as forty pounds to the bushel. One of its best qualities is that it matures early, very often as much as three to four weeks ahead of the Appler. In this way many farmers are able to follow it with May Corn. Bushel \$1. Write for price when ready to buy.

Burt, or Ninety Day. This is the very best variety for Spring sowing. It makes a quick, vigorous growth, free from rust. It is best planted in February or March, and it gives a good yield of grain. Bushel 85 cts. Write for prices when ready to buy.

BARLEY

There is quite a little Barley being planted now in the South, and those who have sown it are well pleased with the results. It gives a good pasture, and many claim it is better than Rye. It can also be cut for hay, but cutting must be done before it is fully headed out. Sow about one and one-half bushels to the acre. Bushel \$1.35. Write us when ready to buy.

COTTON SEEDS

Selected seed from pedigreed stocks chosen for productiveness and uniformity.

The low price of Cotton will, doubtless, cause a decrease in the acreage this Spring, and this is, of course, advisable. As a matter of fact, we have been planting too much Cotton anyway, and the result has been that a large part of the acreage has gone without the proper attention. Many a farmer has had so much Cotton planted that when a certain stage of his crop was reached, he was unable to work it all at the proper moment and the part that didn't get proper attention suffered, and the yield was lessened. Yet it cost just as much to grow poor acres as good ones. Plant less and grow more per acre is our advice.

Good seed is the very first essential to a good crop, and it has been proven millions of times over that it is bad economy to use poor seed, however cheap it may be. The few cents per acre you save won't make up for the difference in yield. Unless a man selects his seed from his middle pickings only, and knows positively that they are absolutely straight, it is bad business for him to use his own seed. Figure a minute. Ordinary seed from a crop is worth today about 30 cts. at the oil mill; our average price for our selected seed is \$1.00 per bushel. This is a difference of 70 cts., and since a bushel of seed will easily plant two acres, the cost of planting an acre with our selected seed is 35 cts., or four pounds of lint Cotton.

The seed we sell is all grown by careful men, under special contract with us, and in the majority of cases we supply the seed for them to plant. Only the middle pickings are saved for seed, and positively no anthracnose is in any of our crops. We do not pick up Cotton Seed haphazardly. We inquire into its pedigree carefully, and know what we are buying. It is all cleaned, from middle pickings only, and there are none better than the varieties we list.

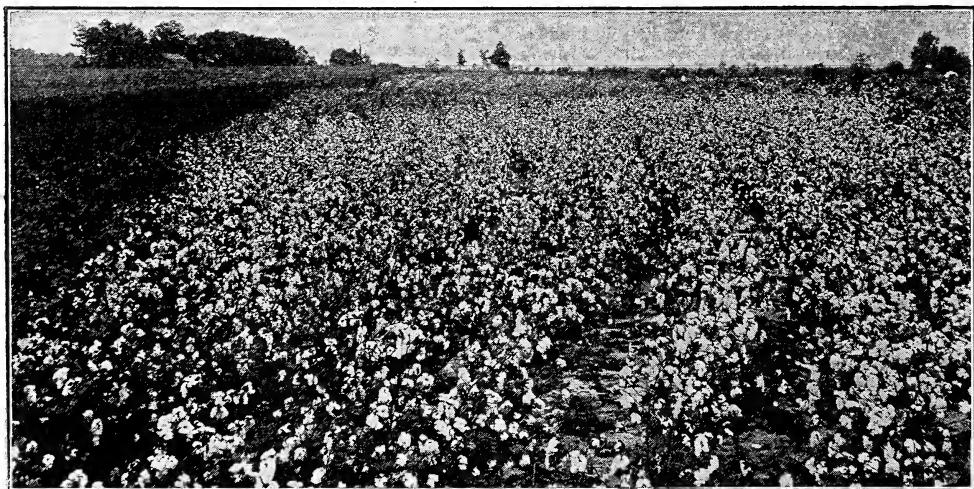
SIMPKINS' IDEAL AND PROLIFIC COTTON SEEDS

The earliest maturing varieties in the World.

These two varieties have been bred by Mr. Simpkins to the very highest state, until now there are no purer or better stocks of Cotton Seed on the market. He is a scientific breeder, and years ago he started out with but one plant, and he has selected year after year, until now he has what he calls and we believe to be perfection. They are the earliest varieties in the world, producing bolls in ninety days from planting, and the strong feature of his Cotton is that it is uniform. The whole crop matures together in a very small space of time.

We like to inquire as fully as possible as to conditions under which all of our seed are grown, and this Summer both Mr. W. H. Mixson, the head of our business, as well as our manager, Mr. L. Harry Mixson, visited the farms where this seed is grown, and were thoroughly impressed with the crops as well as the methods employed. All of the crops are carefully ginned, entirely separate from other varieties, and the seeds are all well cleaned before shipping.

All of the original Simpkins' Seed is sold under the trade mark which appears on each and every bag. Look for it, and accept no substitute. We get our stocks direct from him, and can save you freight in having it shipped from Charleston. However, if you are nearer Raleigh than Charleston, we can ship from there at the same prices.



Simpkins' Prolific Cotton Seed

COTTON SEEDS—Continued



Simpkins' Ideal. This is a selection from the Prolific, and has all of the latter's good points and more good ones. Four years ago Mr. Simpkins took one plant growing in a field of his Prolific, which had every good point a stalk of Cotton should have, and saved the seed. These he planted the next year, and selected only the best stalks. This went on until now he has enough seed to sell. It is earlier than the Prolific, and bolls are larger. Many crops of two bales to the acre were made this year, and Mr. Simpkins had one that made four. On account of its quick maturing, it can be planted late, and is often planted after truck in May or the first of June. We saw an excellent crop this year planted June 20. Bushel \$2.00; 10 bushels at \$1.90 per bushel.



Simpkins' Prolific. This variety has many friends who have planted it for many years, and it is just as good now as it ever was. Even though the Ideal is better, the Prolific is good, and you will get the same good results again this year from it. The standard has been kept up by careful watching and selecting. It is still put up in the regular two and one-half bushel bags, bearing the Red Trade Mark, as shown herewith, and it represents the very best you can buy for the money. Bushel \$1.25; 10 bushels at \$1.15 per bushel.

Toole Prolific. This is perhaps the most popular variety of Cotton grown, and many have continued to plant it for many years. It is a branching variety, with small bolls, and is early, though not as quick in maturing as the Simpkins' varieties. There are a great many stocks of Toole Cotton being sold, but none are

superior to ours. Bushel \$1.10; 10 bushels and over, \$1 per bushel.

Covington-Toole. If anyone had lands that are inclined to blight, this is the variety to plant. Any other variety we list will not do. This resists the blight absolutely, being bred up to this point by Mr. Covington, from whom we secured our seed stock, and our entire stock was grown under special contract by one of the best farmers in the South. This variety has all of the good points of the Toole Prolific, and if there is any question of blight being in your land, be on the safe side, as it costs no more than any other. Bushel \$1.10; 10 bushels at \$1 per bushel.

Moss Improved. This is an early variety which branches a great deal. The bolls are small, but the outturn at the gin is possibly the best of the varieties we list. It is planted in a great many sections after truck. Bushel \$1.10; 10 bushels at \$1.00 per bushel.

Peterkin. This is a well-known variety of Cotton, being planted for a number of years with excellent results. It is a very vigorous grower, very limby, though it is a medium late in maturing. It has a medium-sized boll. Its roots go way down, getting plenty of moisture, enabling it to stand dry weather better than any other variety. Many stocks of Peterkin are degenerated, being planted so long without selection, and if you are planting this variety now, you will do well to get fresh seed, as it will fully pay for itself. Bushel \$1.10; 10 bushels at \$1 per bushel.

Money Maker. An early, short-limbed Cotton, very similar to the Toole. It can be planted close together, and gives a good percentage of lint at the gin. It has not very much foliage, and its long roots enable it to resist drought. It is an early Cotton, though it will be at least a week later than Simpkins. Bushel \$1.10; 10 bushels at \$1 per bushel.

Phillips. This variety is very popular in some sections, and it really has some very good points. It is medium boll; seed medium-sized, and the plant is branching. It is medium early in maturing. Bushel \$1.10; 10 bushels at \$1 per bushel.

Cleveland Big Boll. In our experience this is the best of the big boll varieties. It is early in maturing, very branching, with the first branches near the ground. The bolls are very large, from forty-five to fifty to the pound. The lint is of a better quality than the small boll sorts. Bolls have mostly five locks. Most of the big boll sorts are liable to anthracnose, and if you intend to plant Big Boll you should look into this carefully. We have the very best stock of Big Boll we can find, having it grown for us under special contract, and the crop this year was beautiful indeed. In our crop there was not a sign of anthracnose, and only the middle pickings were saved for seed. We feel sure that there is no better and purer Cleveland on the market today. Bushel \$1.10; 10 bushels at \$1 per bushel.

COTTON SEEDS—Continued

King. This variety was originated in North Carolina, and is one of the earliest varieties we list. Simpkins' alone is earlier. It is a branching Cotton, with the first branches near the ground. The bolls are medium

small, with small seed. It is planted very largely in the boll weevil districts. We still get our seed from North Carolina, and it is well selected stock. Bushel \$1.10; 10 bushels at \$1 per bushel.

UPLAND LONG STAPLE VARIETIES

Many farmers make good money in growing this staple Cotton. Almost as much per acre can be grown as of the short staple, and prices are always better. Last Fall, when short Cotton was being sacrificed, we understand that many farmers got good prices for the staple Cotton. This Cotton is very highly bred, and is, therefore, more liable to diseases than the short staple sorts. Many of these diseases are communicated through the seed, and the question of securing the very best seed is an important one. We get our stocks from some of the very best farmers in the South, and all of them are men who make seed breeding a specialty, and their stocks are all handled carefully.

Webber. To our mind this is the very best variety of Long Staple Cotton. Its lint will run one and one-half inches, and is of a good quality. Its plant is very branching in growth. It is prolific, and a good yielder. It was originated in South Carolina, and in many sections of this State it is planted extensively. It is earlier than most of the Long Staple varieties. Bushel \$1.25; 10 bushels at \$1.15 per bushel.

Columbia. This is one of the most popular varieties of this Staple Cotton. It is planted very extensively through Mississippi, and in fact all over the South. The plants are large and branching, and it is very prolific. It is not quite as early as

the Webber or the Keenan. Lint runs $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Bushel \$1.25; 10 bushels at \$1.15 per bushel.

Keenan. One of the oldest of the Long Staple varieties. With the exception of the Webber, it is the earliest Long Staple Cotton we list, and many say it is no later than many of the short Staple varieties. The plants are very resistant to disease, and the fruit sticks well in the bolls, resisting storms better than most varieties. The lint runs $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and it is of a very fine quality. Bushel \$1.25; 10 bushels at \$1.15 per bushel.

Coker, or Hartsville. This variety is the most prolific of the Long Staple varieties, and in many cases the yield is equally as much as the Short Staple sorts. The staple, however, is not quite so long. Bushel \$1.25; 10 bushels at \$1.15 per bushel.

Allan's Improved. This variety runs a full $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, and sometimes over, and outside of the Sea Island Cotton, there is no better grade of Cotton grown in this country. The plants are large, and we have heard of good yields being made. For a man who wants to grow an extra fine grade of lint we recommend this variety. Bushel \$1.25; 10 bushels at \$1.15 per bushel.

SEA ISLAND LONG STAPLE VARIETIES

The lint of the famous Sea Island Cotton is known all over the world as the best Cotton produced. A large premium is paid for the product, as many so-called silk goods are made from the lint of this Cotton. The Sea Island along the coast of South Carolina is the natural home of this Cotton, and it is logical, therefore, to come here for the seed. For many years it was not considered possible to grow this Cotton away from the coast, and it is yet a question as to whether quite as good a staple can be grown; however, it has been tried by a number of growers through Georgia and Alabama, with success. It requires, however, careful handling, and, in fact, a different method of handling from the Short Staple and the Upland Long Staple Cotton, and if you are interested in it, and want to grow it, write us, and we will give you any information desired, and will also give you our candid opinion as to whether you are located to grow it to success.

Bushel \$2; 10 bushels at \$1.90 per bushel.

FINE CORN

All Selected from Pedigreed Stocks

We give a great deal of time and attention to our Seed Corn stocks, and it pays a farmer to use pedigreed seed. If it gives him a peck of Corn more to the acre it pays him.

Our stocks are all grown by careful farmers, many of them under special contract. The ears are carefully chosen for uniformity, size and trueness to type. They are then butted and tipped, and carefully shelled and fanned. Each variety when growing is planted to itself, sometimes miles from any other sort, and there is, therefore, no chance of mixture.

Our Corns are all grown in the South, many of them in South Carolina. They are, therefore, thoroughly acclimated. This is very important, for if you obtain your seed from another section of the country, it is not acclimated and will not grow to perfection.

Cheaper Seed Corn can possibly be bought, but we know that any difference in price which may exist is more than counterbalanced by the difference in quality.

MIXSON'S EUREKA

This splendid variety was first introduced by us in 1912, and we were unable to supply the demand. Last season we had enough for everybody, and we have had numbers of flattering reports. This year we think we have enough, but we would advise your sending your order early. This Corn was first grown in South Carolina, and we consider it one of the finest Corns on the market. The grain and cob are white, eighteen to twenty rows to the ear, and two ears to the stalk. The grain is long, slightly pointed, which permits the rows to grow close together. It is very quick in maturing, in fact, almost as early as the Golden Dent. Quart 10 cts., peck 65 cts., bushel \$2.25.

MARLBORO PRO-LIFIC

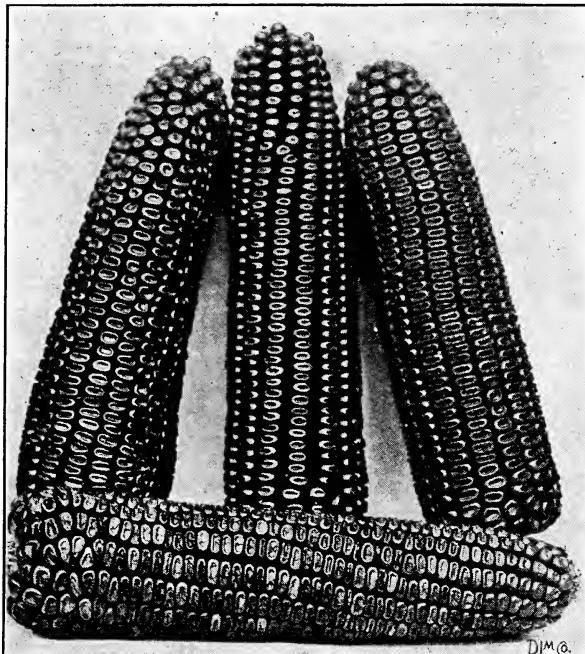
This is one of the most popular white varieties on the market, and it has many good points. It makes two to three ears. Grain and cob white. It is not especially early in maturing, but it makes a good yield. Some of the Corn prizes in this State have been won with this variety. It is a pure white Corn, and for this reason makes excellent milling. Our Marlboro is grown by one of the most careful farmers in the South, and no better stock exists. Quart 10 cts., peck 65 cts., bushel \$2.25.

MIXSON'S 10% COB.

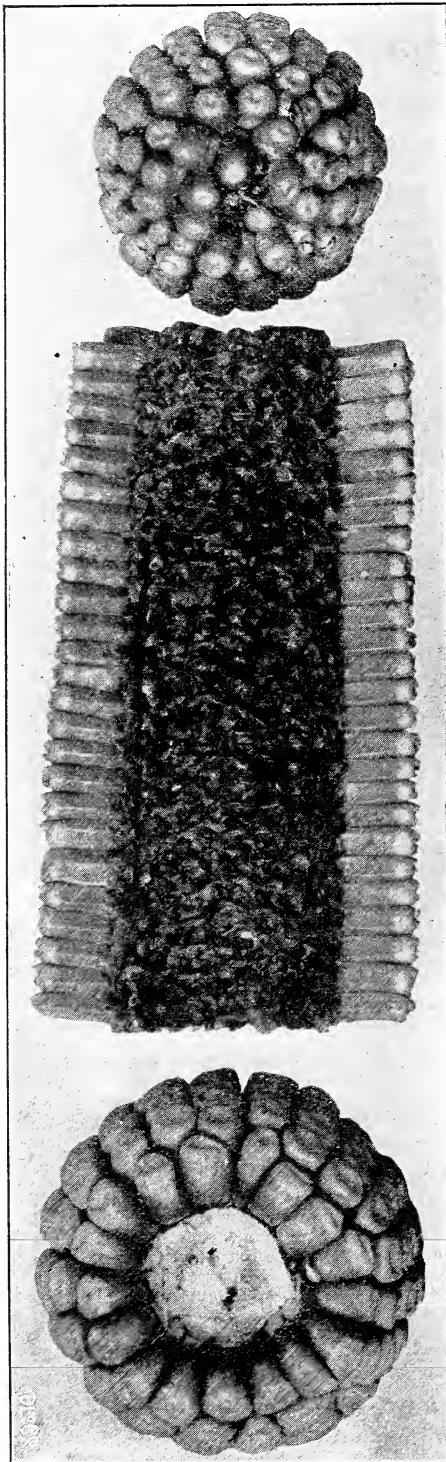
This variety was introduced by us three years ago, and its success is marvelous. If has a long, deep grain, with a small cob, hence its name, for from a hundred pounds of Corn on the cob you get ninety pounds of shelled Corn. You don't grow Corn for the cob; grain is what you want, and this variety will give you larger a percentage of grain than any other. It makes from two to three ears to the stalk, sometimes four, and while from the size and looks of the grain you might not think much of it, it is one of the best Corns we list. Quart 10 cts., peck 60 cts., bushel \$2.

MIXSON'S SIX EAR PROLIFIC

This wonderfully prolific variety has a number of friends who get the seed from us every year, and they will have no other. The ear is rather small, grains long, and only a small amount of cob. The ears are well filled to the end, and it is a good keeping Corn. It also makes good roasting ears. Grains are rather flinty. Quart 10 cts., peck 60 cts., bushel \$2.



Mixson's Eureka Corn



Mixson's Improved Golden Dent

BATT'S FOUR EAR PROLIFIC

This was originally a North Carolina, and was the one which Jerry Moore planted when he broke the world's record for boys. It is a rather small-eared variety, with grain closely set on the cob. It is very heavy, and very often a small ear of Batt's will weigh as much as a much larger ear of some other variety. It is not a very showy Corn, but is one that will give you bushels and weight at harvest. Our stock of this is well selected. Quart 10 cts., peck 60 cts., bushel \$2.

MIXSON'S PRIZE ACRE

Last year a great deal of interest was shown in Charleston County, of this State, in Corn growing, and we offered a handsome prize to the boy making the highest yield. This was won by young Flemming, of Mount Pleasant, S. C., who made 171 bushels on his acre. The variety he used was the one we are now offering. It is a result of a cross between Mixson's Six-Ear Prolific and Batt's Prolific, and it has been selected now several years, so that the type is strongly fixed. It has the best points of both of these good varieties. Cob and grain white, and grains are closely set on the cob; two to three ears to the stalk. We regard it as one of the best Corns we list. Quart 10 cts., peck 65 cts., bushel \$2.25.

EARLY WHITE DENT

This is perhaps the earliest of our White Corns, and one which is planted very largely. The grain and cob are white, two ears to the stalk. The grains are deep, and cob comparatively small, giving a good proportion of grain. A number of farmers prefer planting our White Dent after truck, on account of its quick maturing. Quart 10 cts., peck 50 cts., bushel \$1.75.

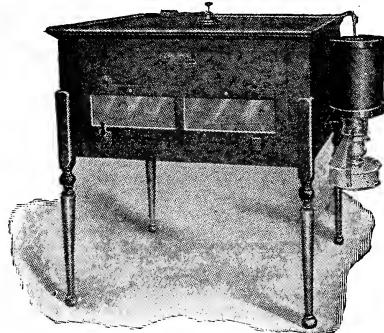
HICKORY KING

This is an old standard variety, and one that is still planted by a number of farmers in many sections. The grains are the largest of any variety we list, and we have seen many ears where the grain of it would completely cover the cob. It is medium early in maturing. It will produce three ears, and sometimes as much as four. Quart 10 cts., peck 60 cts., bushel \$2.

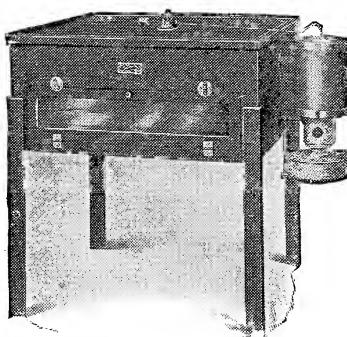
IMPROVED GOLDEN DENT

This is by far the best of the yellow or golden varieties. It makes a good-sized ear, with a small cob, deep grains, and it is a very vigorous grower. It is a quick-maturing variety, and for this reason is often planted very early for the earliest possible feed, or very late after truck. We have had many farmers tell us that it withstands adverse weather conditions better than any other variety. It produces two to three good, sound ears to the stalk, and it is one of the very best varieties we list for all-around purposes. We sell a tremendous quantity of Improved Golden Dent seed every year, and pay special attention to our stocks. They are grown by one of the most careful farmers in the South, and there is no better strain than ours. Quart 10 cts., peck 50 cts., bushel \$1.75.

FAMOUS MODEL INCUBATORS



Complete with
Lamp, Thermometer and
Egg Tester.
No extras
to buy



The Incubators of Quality

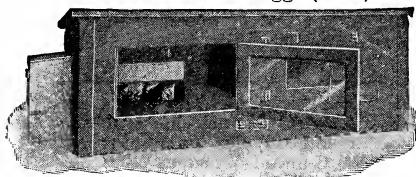
These standard machines are known as the "World's Best Hatchers." They are built of high-grade chestnut, possess double walls and tops, thoroughly insulated and packed; doors of double glass; metal heaters, with heavy asbestos jacket. New self-adjusting lamp supports and equipped with the Essex Model Corrugated Thermostat (patented).

The most sensitive and quickest acting heat regulator made.

In addition to their superiority, they hold more eggs than any other high-grade Incubator made, at the price.

Prices of Standard Model Incubators:

Standard No. 0 holds 100 eggs.....	\$18.00
Standard No. 1 holds 175 eggs.....	23.00
Standard No. 2 holds 275 eggs.....	32.00
Standard No. 3 holds 410 eggs.....	37.00
Standard No. 4 holds 324 eggs (duck).....	40.00



The "Model" Colony Brooder Style "C"

This is, without doubt, the best Brooder on the market, and by far the most popular. It is the original Colony Brooder of America, and our latest improvements place it farther in the lead than ever.

The three compartments consist of hover, nursery and exercising room. The nursery apartment is double walled and insulated.

Size 72 in. x 34½ in. Capacity 150 chicks. Price \$18.50.

The Model Outdoor Brooder Model A

Size 47½ inches x 28½ inches. Has a capacity for 100 chicks. Like all the Model goods, it is fully guaranteed and the price is \$12.50.

The Model New Homestead Brooder

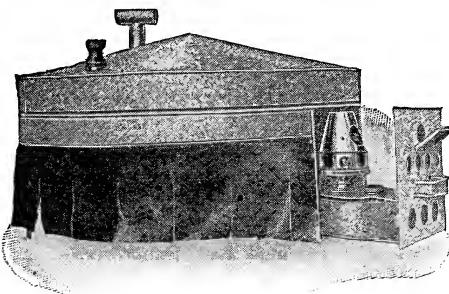
Capacity 75 chicks. Price \$7.50. Is simply a little wonder for the successful raising of chicks.

Famous Model Middle Price Incubators—Mission Finish

These middle price Incubators are without doubt the greatest value ever offered in a low-priced machine. They are made on the same high principles as our standard machines, having the open slatted bottoms, and are absolutely automatic in their workings. They possess double insulated, packed walls and top. There is nothing like them anywhere at any price. They are the best on earth for the money and are fully guaranteed.

Prices of Middle Price Incubators

Middle Price No. A Model holds 70 eggs	\$11.00
Middle Price No. B Model holds 120 eggs	14.00
Middle Price No. C Model holds 200 eggs	18.50



The New Model Chick Comfort Hover

The most satisfactory and practical brooding device on the market. It gives the most heat on the floor underneath where the chicks are. Don't be fooled by thermometers that are placed near the sources of heat. Test the floor heat. The lamp is out to one side where it can be easily reached and removed without allowing the heat to escape from the top. This style of Hover keeps the lamp cooler than any other make. Can be used in any outdoor brooder, colony house or piano box; or indoors in brooder house or any partially warmed room.

Price of the new Model Chick Comfort Hover is \$8.50.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

Lee's Lice Killer. The original liquid Lice Killer, with many imitators but no superior. Strongest and best. Fully guaranteed. Kills, both by vapor and contact, all vermin, whether in the walls of the poultry house or on the bodies of the fowls. Also a powerful disinfectant. Disease cannot live where Lee's Lice Killer is used regularly. Quart can 35 cts.

Lee's Egg Maker. The perfect substitute for all other forms of meat food. Contains more digestible protein, costs less, and goes farther than beef scraps, bone or any other meat food. Used by big breeders everywhere. Equally valuable as a Winter food for hens and for all penned-up poultry, as well as growing chicks. 2½-pound package 25 cts.

Lee's Germozone. A tonic, bowel-regulator and system builder. The best cure and preventive for roup, cholera, bowel complaint and most other poultry diseases. Given twice a week in drinking water keeps the fowls in prime condition. No poultryman should be without Germozone. Bottle 50 cts.

Full directions and guarantee accompany
Write for "Chicken Talk" and "Mandy
Mr. Lee. Both are free and contain valuable

Lee's Insect Powder. Thoroughly efficient where an Insect Powder is desired. Especially recommended for sitting hens, or for those who prefer to treat fowls in this way instead of using the liquid. 1½-pound sifter-top box 25 cts.

Lee's White Diarrhoea Remedy. White diarrhea is a contagious germ disease and requires radical treatment. The germs causing this disease will live in houses for a year or more, and healthy chicks often contract the disease. The dose is small, and the treatment easy. Full information as to symptoms, with directions, with each bottle. 12-ounce bottle 50 cts.

Lee's Head-Lice Ointment. Nothing is more annoying than to have lice on chicks, and nothing will sap their vitality quicker. Lee's Head-Lice Ointment is thoroughly effective, inexpensive and easy to apply.

Poultry Mustard. Indispensable for poultry, to keep them in prime condition. Improves egg-production; also increases the fertility of the eggs. A teaspoonful to every six hens, mixed with the food, once a day, produces the result. 10-pound package, \$2; 5 pounds \$1.05.

all these remedies.
Lee's Chicken School," interesting books by
information.

POULTRY APPLIANCES

Standard Dry-Food Hoppers. Made with two compartments. A very economical feed box, one that will pay for itself in a short while in the feed it saves. Price 75 cts..

Boston Dry-Food Hoppers. Made of galvanized iron, and will last a lifetime. Easy for the fowls to get at, and saving on the feed. Price \$1. In ordering, specify whether the Hopper is to be used for grown fowls or chicks.

MIXSON'S HIGH-GRADE POULTRY-FEEDS

Mixco. The best feed on the market. Contains no shell or grit, and is in every way a balanced ration. Specially prepared for us from the best ingredients that can be obtained. Contains Cracked Corn, Clift Oats, Wheat, Kaffir Corn, Recleaned Wheat Screenings and Sunflower. Per sack of 100 pounds \$2.25.

Junior. Contains the same ingredients as Mixco except for a little shell. An exceptionally good feed for the money. Per sack of 100 pounds \$2.15.

Sanitary Drinking-Fountains. Light and easily cleaned. Strongly made and will last for years. Price 35 cts.

Standard Wall Fountains. Prevents the fowls from scratching litter in the water. Keeps the water sweet and clean. Price 50 cts.

Spray Pumps. Handy to have around the poultry-yard. Strongly made, with nothing to get out of order. Sends a good, strong spray. Price 50 cts.

Eureka Baby Chick. A scientifically prepared feed for young chicks, designed for feeding on till old enough to be fed on Mixco. Contains Cracked Wheat, Cracked Kaffir Corn, Cracked Corn, Bone, Millet, Beef Scraps and Dried Blood. Sack of 100 pounds \$2.40.

Oyster Shell. Indispensable for poultry, as it aids digestion and formation of egg shells. Should be in every poultry yard. Ours is crushed to the right size. Sack of 100 pounds 90 cts.

INSECTICIDES

Protect your growing crops from bugs and diseases. An application of the right Insecticide will often save them

Paris Green. The old, reliable insecticide, and sure death to Potato bugs, and all other leaf-eating insects. It is a very strong poison, and should not be applied too heavily, as it will burn the plant. Mix one part of Paris Green to fifty parts of plaster and dust on, or with fifty parts of water, and spray. Pound 25 cts., 5 pounds \$1.15.

Dry Powdered Arsenate of Lead. This is rapidly taking the place of Paris Green, as it does not burn the plant. It also does the work better, and therefore requires fewer applications. Death to all leaf-eating insects. Use in the same proportions as Paris Green. Pound 25 cts., 5 pounds \$1.15.

Prices on this page do not include postage. If ordered to be sent by parcel post, the correct amount should be added to your remittance

INSECTICIDES—Continued

Bordeaux Mixture. Prevents blight, scab, black-rot and mildew, and all other fungous diseases of plants, and increases the yield. It should be used on Potatoes, and all vine crops such as Melons, Cucumbers, Grapes, etc. Our mixture is ready for use by simply adding water, one part of Bordeaux to fifty parts water. Pound 20 cts., 5 pounds 80 cts.

Tuber-Tonic. A valuable tonic for Potatoes, combining different insecticides that promote strong, healthy growth of vine, and a good preventive for scab, black-rot, etc. Use one pound to 10 gallons of water. Per pound 25 cts.; 5 pounds \$1.

Prices on above do not include postage. If ordered to be sent by parcel post, the correct amount should be added to your remittance

INOCULATION FOR LEGUMES

Before legumes are planted, you should first make sure that the soil is inoculated. If the same crop has been grown there before, you can get along without it, though inoculation will undoubtedly help. This inoculation can be done in two ways: by soil transfer from a field where the crop has been grown successfully, broadcasting it at the rate of from 500 to 1,000 pounds per acre; and by using one of the inoculating cultures we sell. These come to you in bottles, containing a jelly, and in this jelly are millions of little bacteria which give to the soil the proper inoculation so that the little plant may flourish, and rapidly generate its own nitrogen.

The use of Inoculation makes you surer of getting a good stand and a better crop. It increases the size of the plant and the number of nitrogen nodules on the roots. It is worth in the extra amount of nitrogen it gives the soil many times the cost of Inoculation. It pays.

We print a photograph of two Alfalfa plants. One was inoculated, the other not. Notice the difference in the size of the plants, as well as the roots. The larger is filled with nitrogen nodules; the other has hardly any. It is the same with all other Legumes.

We sell two cultures, believing them to be the very best on the market. Both are good, and both will give good results. We quote both of them, and leave it to you.



Inoculation for Legumes

FARMOGERM HIGH-BRED NITROGEN GATHERING BACTERIA

This was one of the first cultures on the market, and there can be no doubt of its reliability. It is endorsed everywhere by the leading agriculturists and experiment stations. 1 acre \$2.00, 5 acres \$9. Write for prices on larger amounts.

MULFORD NITROGERM

This is put up by one of the largest manufacturers of bacteria in the United States, and his name stands for quality in everything he puts out. It is absolutely pure, and it has been tried and found to be reliable. 1 acre \$1.50, 5 acres \$5. Write for price on larger amounts.

These cultures are of benefit for legumes only, and include the following crops:

Vetch	Red Clover	Lespedeza	Sweet Peas
Crimson Clover	Alfalfa	Peanuts	Velvet Beans
Burr Clover	Cow Peas	Garden Beans	Etc.
White Clover	Soja Beans	Garden Peas	

Full directions as to use accompany each bottle. If you desire further information, write us, and we will be glad to send you literature.

ORDER SHEET FOR MIXSON'S HIGH-GRADE SEEDS

W. H. Mixson Seed Company

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Packets, ounces, pounds, pints and quarts of vegetable seeds, postage paid

Name _____ Date _____

Post Office _____ } Box No. _____

R. F. D. No. _____

County _____ **State** _____

Express or
Freight Office _____ How ship _____

KANT KLOG SPRAY PUMPS

Charge the pump with compressed air by means of a few strokes of the plunger, and the sprayer works itself. Strongly made, and with proper care will last a long while. Made in either brass or galvanized iron. Capacity about 4 gallons. Throws a strong spray, and by working the nozzle, size of the spray can be regulated. Comes with a strap to slip over the shoulder. Brass \$7.00, galvanized iron \$5.00.



Kant Klog Spray Pump



DUSTERS

Invaluable for the application of Paris Green or Arsenate of Lead in dry form. Capacity about two quarts, and contents are sent out in a fine dust, distribution being done evenly. Weight one pound, and if sent by parcel post, postage should be added. Price 75 cts.

HAND SPRAY PUMPS

Very useful if only a small plot has to be sprayed. Contains about two quarts. It will apply Paris Green or Arsenate of Lead, and, in fact, anything when in solution. Weight two pounds. Price 50 cts., postage extra.

Empty Packages for Farm Products

WE are manufacturers' agents for Baskets, Barrels, Crates and, in fact, all kinds of packages for shipping Beans, Cucumbers, Peas, Cabbage, Potatoes, etc.

Produce in a package which is strongly made and of good appearance always sells better than goods in a poor package.

WRITE FOR WHAT YOU WANT, STATING QUANTITY

SEEDS

FOR THE

SOUTH



W. H. MIXSON SEED COMPANY
CHARLESTON, S. C.